INTERNAL SECURITY

INTRODUCTION

NATIONAL SECURITY

- National security is the requirement to maintain the survival of the nation-state through the use of economic, military and political power and the exercise of diplomacy. The concept developed mostly in the USA after World War II.
- Initially focusing on military might, it now encompasses a broad range of facets, all of which impinge on the military or economic security of the nation and the values espoused by the national society. Accordingly, in order to possess national security, a nation needs to possess economic security, energy security, environmental security etc.
- Security threats involve not only conventional foes such as nation states but also non-state actors such as terrorist organizations, narcotic cartels and multi-national organizations; some authorities including the natural disasters and events causing severe environmental damage in this category.

Definition

"National security is an appropriate and aggressive blend of political resilience and maturity, human resources, economic structure and capacity, technological competence, industrial base and availability of natural resources and at last the military might."

In simple terms national security means security of life and property of every citizen in the country, as well as the common wealth of the nation, which belongs to all.

TERRORISM

- Any act organized individually or by any group against the legal framework of the nations, tries to affect large homicide, tries to harm public property or tries to destabilize the sovereign status of nation is termed as terrorist acts. It is added with certain ideology converting itself into terrorism.
- Terrorism poses a significant threat to India's security. Terrorism aided by external state and non-state actors, has been affecting India's peace and security.
- League of Nations Convention (1937) describes terrorism as *"all criminal acts directed against a state and intended or calculated to create a state of terror in the minds of particular persons or a group of persons or the general public"*.
- Article 2(1) of the UN General Assembly's Draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism provides that: Any person commits an offence within the meaning of these convention if that person, by any means, unlawfully, causes:
  a. Death or serious bodily injury to any person;
  b. Serious damage to public or private property, including a place of public use, a state or government facility, a public transport system, an infrastructure facility or the environment; or
  c. Damage to property, places, facilities or systems referred to in 1(b) of this Article, resulting or likely to result in major economic loss, when the purpose

of the conduct, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a Government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing an act.

INTRODUCTION TO STATE AND NON-STATE ACTORS

State Actors

- Any action targeting to disturb the security position of other nation, the actions will be called external state actions like recently Pakistan is engaged in disturbing LOC in J&K, china has encroached Indian territory several times in 2010 & 2013.
- Motivations behind those actions may be political or may be of any other kind like china's intention to pressure India politically to extract the maximum economy.
- These nation states also use the different kind of means like use of terrorism by the Pakistan in the context of India.

Non-State Actors

- Non-state actors are operating against the nations for certain specific causes.
- They are boundary less organizations and non-sovereign in their capacity.
- India's security position is mostly disturbed by the non-state actor i.e., terrorism

NAXALISM

- It is started in the year 1967 under the leadership of Charu Mazumdar from Naxalbari of West Bengal. So it is termed as naxal movement.
- It is started with the purpose of redistribution of land.
- Santhal tribes of Naxalbari started this movement and subsequently it is spread through States of Odisha, Bihar, and Jharkhand.
- This movement established its ideology support in Maoism. So since beginning they became revolutionary in demanding their rights.

INTERNAL SECURITY

LINKAGES BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND SPREAD OF EXTRIMISM

INTRODUCTION

Development is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. Some of its major dimensions are to induce the level of economic growth, level of education, level of health services, degree of modernization, status of women, level of nutrition, quality of housing, distribution of goods and services and access to communication etc.

In India, the progress of socio-economic development among major states is not uniform. Economic disparities have created social tensions, urban unrest, rural upsurge and youth disenchantment. Problems of deprivation, unemployment, poverty, hunger and food shortage, lack of housing, overcrowding, and degradation of basic amenities have given rise to anger and crime.

The problem is getting worse as rise in population adds to the pressure in demand without a corresponding increase in supply. These regional, socio-economic imbalances thus emerging out of non-uniform, unequal development in the Indian society have led to fuel extremism such as sub-Nationalism, Communalism, Insurgencies, Naxalism and Terrorism.

Extremism is an ideology or political act for the outsiders who perceivethe political center of a society; or otherwise claimed to violate common moral standards. In Indian democratic set-up, individuals or groups that advocate the replacement of democracy with a more authoritarian regime are labeled extremists. Though Extremism has different connotations, India is facing the highest threat to its National Security through the rise of Left Wing Extremism.

The movement of Indian society experienced the emergence of large discriminations. Different economic and political means tried to remove this discrimination to get the necessary social balance, while it became incapable in restoring the balance. That resulted into regional discrimination, caste discrimination, religious discrimination, etc. In this context the different ideologies attracted those masses with the promise to fulfill the aims. In this background, extremism rose in India.

INTER-RELATIONSHIP

- Though some might surmise that poverty causes violence, the link between terrorism and development is by no means self-evident. While development refers to the economic, social and political conditions of a particular state's population in it's entirely, the terrorist organizations considered recruit and operate only from marginalized sections within their countries of origin.
- More specifically, a direct casual link between the lack of development terrorism has yet to be proven empirically. The link between the two is much more subtle. Conflict can be interpreted as a form of bargaining, with its own discourse of accusations and wrongdoings, which is often distinct from the cause or reality of the original conflict.

2.3 EXTREMISM

- Extremism can be defined by any ideology considered to be far outside the mainstream attitudes of society or to violate common moral standards.
- The Causes of Extremism in India are:
  1. Lack of governance
  2. Socio-economic issues

Lack of governance: Governance is concerned

the most important issue as we lack a long-term strategic perspective. Government has been giving more priority to Industrialization and less preference to development of tribal areas.Tribal has been denied their constitutional rights and justice.

Socio-economic issues: With regards to socio economic issues education must be the prime intervention and this needs to be addressed with innovation. Once education enters the blood stream of the people of particular region they would be discrete with their violent actions. Most of these people who are entering into the movement of extremism are lacking primary education, basic amenities and infrastructure facilities.

DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES RELATED TO RISE AND SPREAD OF EXTREMISM:

A. Special Economic Zones (SEZ)

- Land acquisition for SEZ has given rise to wide spread of protests all over the country. Large tracts of land are being acquired across the country for this purpose. Due to this, there is a loss of revenue in the form of taxes and there is effect on agricultural production.
- Land is livelihood resource for farmers. A farmer's life is completely dependent up on the land.SEZ requires a single huge block of land and government is taking hard steps in acquiring the land. Mediators are creating mess up between government and farmers; this has been creating huge loss to farmers in giving compensation. They are not getting proper compensation for the land what they have given. These things may lead their life into extremist thoughts.

B. Labor, Unemployment and wages

- Unemployment and insecurity of livelihood are growing source of dissatisfaction and anger among youth, both in urban and rural areas.
- The overall shape of the economy has been characterized by three related factors, share of agriculture, mining and quarrying and manufacturing.
- In allocation of government jobs there has been shown some nepotism and because of this some section of people are neglected.

C. Policing

- Efficient and impartial policing is an important requirement of good administration.
- Weaker section of people does not have much faith in police. People have no faith that justice will be done to them against the powerful person in the society. Here lies one of the attractions of the naxalite movement and extremist thoughts.

D. Process of getting Justice

- Frustrations have built among the society where disputes and conflicts are not settled in time.
- Today's judicial system is time consuming in nature. The parties to the dispute lose control over even the terms and details of the dispute once it goes to the court.
- This way the people minds are turning to take addiction related towards extremist thoughts.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEM OF EXTREMISM

A. Land Related Measures

A serious effort must be made to continuously implement the land ceiling issues. So that the ceiling surplus land obtained should be made available for distribution amongst the most vulnerable section of the landless poor. Government should acquire land for SEZ by paying proper compensation to the farmers.

B. Basic amenities and Infrastructure

Failure to provide infrastructure and services

as per national norms is one of the much discriminatory manifestations of governance in extremism-affected areas. Basic services to different standards among the people in these areas should be given top priority.

C. Governance Issues

Areas in central India where unrest is prevailing covers several states like Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and parts of Maharashtra are manually administered. State interventions both for development and for law and order are fairly low. The armed and rich people are exploiting local people, present in the tribal areas. Government should take necessary action in protecting these people. The basic steps required in the direction include establishment of credibility and confidence of government, keeping a continuous vigil for fulfillment of people's vision, effective protection, peace and good governance sustainable development with equity in tribal areas will make extremism low in tribal areas.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE EXTREMISM :

- Military operations have not been abandoned and individual states continue to undertake area clearing operations, such exercises appear to form parts of a new clear, hold and develop strategy that uses development as a tool to win back the support of the tribal population, who overwhelmingly appear to sympathize with the extremists.
- Since early 2011 there is a renewed focus on carrying out development initiatives in areas cleared of Maoist presence. Several flagship projects of the government to improve connectivity of tribal areas with the administrative centers, to provide employment to the tribal youth and to ensure health and educational facilities have been launched.
- To ensure that proper implementation of these developmental projects and monitor their progress, a new scheme titled Prime Ministers Rural Development Fellows Scheme has also been unveiled. Under the scheme, 156 young professionals have been trained and are being stationed in 78 worst affected districts for two years to assist the district administration. Resources too have started flowing into the coffers of the district administration with an emphasis on time bound utilization and implementation.
- Since the extremists are known to have targeted infrastructure projects in the past or have prevented contractors from executing the projects, security forces are now assigned to protect the planned development ventures in order to ensure their timely completion and safety.
- To ensure that the security forces are not targeted, as they protect the development projects, the government is also planning to build landmine-proof Roller-Compacted Concrete (RCC) roads in affected states.
- The government has also cleared a proposal to raise a combat unit under the Para-military Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) for construction of roads in Maoist-affected areas.

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INTERNAL SECURITY

LEFT WING EXTREMISM IN INDIA

INTRODUCTION

Left-wing extremists adapt their political activities to revolutionary Marxist or anarchist ideas, and they endeavor to replace the existing political and social order with a socialist or communist system or an anarchist society "free of rule". To this end, they participate in social protests, and they attempt to instrumentalise them for their purposes. Their forms of action range from open agitation to clandestine, partly serious acts of violence, with isolated autonomous groups also accepting individuals to be injured.

Although the violence-prone left-wing extremism has slightly decreased from 7,100 individuals (among them 6,400 autonomists) in 2012 to 6,900 individuals (among them 6,100 autonomists) in 2013, at the same time, an increase in the level of aggression has been determined. With a few exceptions, all 1,100 acts of violence with a supposedly left-wing extremist background in 2013 (2012: 857) were presumably committed by autonomists.

The trend towards committing violent attacks against representatives of the state as part of the "repressive apparatus" and in particular against police officers that have been observed for several years now, has intensified. In most cases, autonomists are responsible for left-wing extremist violence. They use violence in the form of street militancy and clandestine actions (planned and committed in hiding), in particular arson attacks and causing damage to property.

Some of the attacks carried out display a significantly increased aggressiveness and readiness to take risks. Autonomists regard the use of violence – also directed against individuals – in order to achieve their political aims as legitimate, and they justify it as an allegedly essential means to fight the "structural violence" of a system of "coercion, exploitation and oppression". In public rallies, autonomists often form a "black block", which violence emanates from almost any time, mostly directed against the deployed police forces.

In order to tackle with the Left Wing Extremism GOI created a new division called 'Left Wing Extremism Division'

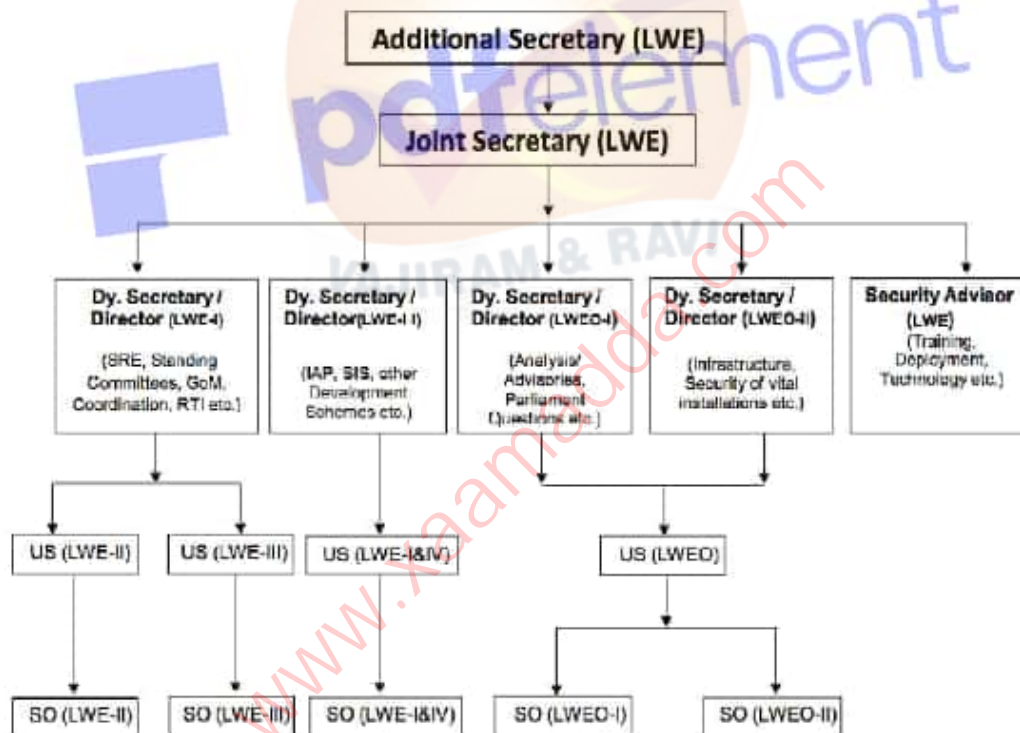
LEFT WING EXTREMISM (LWE) DIVISION

About the Division

This Division was created w.e.f. October 19, 2006 in the Ministry to effectively address the Left Wing extremist insurgency in a holistic manner. The LWE Division implements security related schemes aimed at capacity building in the LWE affected States. The Division also monitors the LWE situation and counter-measures being taken by the affected States. The LWE Division also coordinates the implementation of various development schemes of the Ministries/ Departments of Govt. of India in LWE affected States. The States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are considered LWE affected, although in varying degrees.

ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION

- Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in LWE affected States.
- Reimbursing security related expenditure incurred by the LWE affected States under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme.

- Providing assistance to the State Governments to upgrade their Special Force under the Scheme for Special Infrastructure (SIS) in Left Wing Extremism affected States.
- Providing assistance to the State Governments for construction/ strengthening of fortified police stations under the Scheme for Construction/ Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts.
- Providing funds to the CAPFs for Civic Action Programme in LWE affected areas.
- Reviewing the security situation in the LWE affected States and Issue advisories and alerts to the State Governments concerned.
- Providing assistance to State Governments for creation of operational infrastructure and logistics required to combat LWE.
- Media and public perception management.
- Coordinating implementation of LWE related Schemes of other Central Ministries, especially the Integrated Action Plan(now renamed as Additional Central Assistance) for 88 Districts and Road Requirement Plan for 34 Districts.
- Coordinate implementation of various development schemes, flagship programmes and distribution of titles under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, in LWE affected States.

THE DYNAMICS OF MAOIST INSURGENCY

- Some sections of the society, especially the younger generation, have romantic illusions about the Maoists, arising out of an incomplete understanding of their ideology. The central theme of Maoist ideology is violence. The Maoist insurgency doctrine

glorifies violence as the primary means to overwhelm the existing socio-economic and political structures. The Peoples Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA), the armed wing of CPI (Maoist), has been created with this purpose in mind. In the first stage of the insurgency, the PLGA resorts to guerrilla warfare, this primarily aims at creating a vacuum at the grass-roots level of the existing governance structures. This is achieved by killing lower-level government officials, police-personnel of the local police stations, the workers of mainstream political parties and the people's representatives of the Panchayati Raj system. After creating a political and governance vacuum, they coerce the local population to join the movement. A strident propaganda is also carried out against the purported and real inadequacies of the existing state structure.

- In areas under Maoist domination, the absence of governance becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy since the delivery systems are extinguished through killings and intimidation. This is the first step in the strategy of the Maoists to seek to control the countryside. In the meanwhile, many Front Organizations are created to facilitate mass-mobilization in semi-urban and urban areas through ostensibly democratic means. Well-educated intellectuals lead most of the Front Organizations with firm belief in the Maoist insurgency doctrine. These ideologues function as masks to cover the violent nature of the CPI (Maoist) ideology. They also form propaganda/ disinformation machinery of the party.
- In a nutshell, the CPI (Maoist), the main LWE outfit in India, aims to overthrow the existing democratic state structure with violence as their primary weapon, and mass mobilization and strategic united fronts as complementary components and plans to usher in so called 'New Democratic Revolution' in India.

REVIEW AND MONITORING MECHANISMS

The Government of India has established a number of review and monitoring mechanisms in this regard. They include:

- A Standing Committee of the Chief Ministers of the LWE affected States under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister, to work out a coordinated policy and specific measures to deal with the Left Wing Extremism problem on the political, security and development fronts.
- Review Group (earlier called the Task Force) under the Cabinet Secretary to review coordinated efforts across a range of development and security measures.
- A Coordination Centre chaired by the Union Home Secretary to review and coordinate the efforts of the State Governments, where the State Governments are represented by the Chief Secretaries and the Directors General of Police.
- A Task Force under the Special Secretary (Internal Security), Ministry of Home Affairs, with senior officers from the Intelligence agencies, the Central Armed Police Forces and the State Police Forces, to coordinate inter-state issues.
- An Empowered Group of Officers, headed by the Member-Secretary Planning Commission, with officers from the development Ministries and the Planning Commission, to oversee effective implementation of development schemes in Left Wing Extremism affected States.

IMPORTANT SCHEMES FOR LWE AFFECTED STATES

- **Civic Action Programme:** Under this scheme financial grants are sanctioned to

CAPFs to undertake civic action in the affected states. The idea is to win the hearts and minds of local communities through small development schemes, which to some extent will mitigate the problems of people living in insurgency hit areas and also bring goodwill to security forces.

- **Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme:** Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, funds are provided for meeting the recurring expenditure relating to insurance, training and operational needs of the security forces, rehabilitation of Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the State Government concerned, community policing, security related infrastructure for village defence committees and publicity material.
- **Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS):** The Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States was approved in the Eleventh Plan, with an allocation of Rs. 500 crore, to cater to critical infrastructure gaps, which cannot be covered under the existing schemes. These relate to requirements of mobility for the police / security forces by upgrading existing roads / tracks in inaccessible areas, providing secure camping grounds and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas, measures to enhance security in respect of police stations / outposts located in vulnerable areas etc. Now, this scheme has been expanded to provide funds for up gradation of infrastructure, weaponry, equipment and training of Special Forces of LWE affected States.
- **Central Scheme for assistance to civilian victims/ family of victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal violence:** The broad aim of the Scheme is to assist families of victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal violence. An amount of Rs. 3 lakh is given to the affected family under the scheme. The assistance given to those who are adversely affected by naxal violence under this scheme is in addition to the ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh paid under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme.
- **Integrated Action Plan (Additional Central Assistance):** The Planning Commission is implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts for accelerated development. The aim of this initiative is to provide public infrastructure and services in 82 affected/ contiguous Districts. The nature of major works/ projects taken up by the districts under the IAP include construction of School Buildings / School Furniture, Anganwadi Centers, Drinking Water Facilities, Rural Roads, Panchayats Bhawan/ Community Halls, Godowns / PDS shops, livelihood activities, skill development/ trainings, Minor Irrigation Works, Electric Lighting, Health Centres/ Facilities, Ashram Schools, construction of Toilets, construction of multi-purpose chabutra, construction of passenger waiting hall, special coaching classes for students, construction of ANM Centres, development of play grounds etc.
- **Road Requirement Plan for LWE areas:** The Road Requirement Plan (RRP) Phase-I was approved in February, 2009 for improvement of road connectivity in 34 extremely LWE affected districts in 8 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.
- **Scheme of Fortified Police Stations:** The Ministry has sanctioned 400 police stations in 9 LWE affected States at a unit cost Rs. 2 crores under this scheme.

CONCLUSION

It is the belief of the Government of India that

through a holistic approach focusing on development and security related interventions; the LWE problem can be successfully tackled. However, it is clear that the Maoists do not want root causes like underdevelopment to be addressed in a meaningful manner since they resort to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, health infrastructure, communication facilities etc in a major way. They wish to keep the population in their areas of influence marginalized to perpetuate their outdated ideology. Consequently, the process of development has been set back by decades in many parts of the country under LWE influence. This needs to be recognized by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the Maoists to eschew violence, join the mainstream and recognize the fact that the socio-economic and political dynamics and aspirations of 21st Century India are far removed from the Maoist world-view. Further, an ideology based on violence and annihilation is doomed to fail in a democracy, which offers legitimate forums of grievance redressal.

INTERNAL SECURITY

EXTREMISM IN NORTH EAST INDIA

The insurgencies in the North East are a reflection of its social, cultural, ethnic and politico-economic milieu and changes in the environment of the area. North-East is an extremely heterogeneous region with high level of ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious diversity. This is reflected in the pattern of conflicts, which are varied in their nature and causes and the stance of the insurgent groups which remain divergent and ever changing. These range from secession to autonomy, movements against foreigners and immigrants, ethnic integration and looking back to their roots as a reaction to perceived imposition of Indianness. The common factor is resorting to violence in articulation and mobilization for the same.

Political evolution in the North East is influenced by its divergent historical experience, social and cultural diversity and distinctiveness leading to socio-political tensions and instability, which again results in agitational approach to problems and violence. Of these, the recent phenomenon of ethnic mobilization poses a threat to adversaries resulting in a conflict situation.

Reasons for conflicts in North East India

1. Historical Reasons

- Loosely administered under British India.
- Less participation in India's struggle for Independence

2. Political

- Tensions between the states and also with the center

3. Social

- Tensions between native tribal people and immigrants
- Their fear of cultural assassination

4. Geographical

- Not well connected with Indian main land

5. Development

- Poorly developed due to lack of funds from center

6. External support

- External support from China and Myanmar creates pulling tendencies.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ABOUT NE INDIA

Insurgency and ceasefire

- Basic ingredient of insurgency is popular support among the people
- Ceasefire and suspension of operations with militant groups allow them to indulge in extortion and kidnapping which in turn breaks the peace in the region.
- There exists deep nexus between all insurgent groups in NE. CPI (M) is also in touch with these groups primarily to source weapons.
- Extortion has also become a source for funding.

Political

- It is important to understand the culture, the psyche and need of the people of NE while framing policy
- Ceasefire agreements and peace negotiations have reduced the violence level. Civil societies are getting space for peace talks.
- One of the ways to contain insurgency in NE is to delegate powers to the ethnic minorities through the autonomous district

council. So that they can spur/ fashion their own development.

- Since the scheduled areas do not fall under PRIs and municipalities, they do not share these funds.

Developmental

- The security situation in the region has improved considerably in Assam and Meghalaya, in particular facilitating the conducive atmosphere for investment and development. The NE Industrial Policy initiated by the GOI further contributed in encouraging investment and industries in this region.
- However, NE will not attract big industries because the region is resource deficit and doesn't have economies of scale to match. Moreover, the security situation in the whole of the region has not improved uniformly.

Look East Policy

- NE still remains inward looking, focusing primarily on internal conflicts. There is no discussion on benefits that could accrue to the region for LEP.
- Fear of being swamped by cheap Chinese goods, fear of disaster for local manufacturing units.
- Apprehensions exists that development of communication link to China and Myanmar, which would undermine integrity, and unity of India.

Border Issues

- International borders are extremely porous. Thus cross border infiltration of militants and smuggling of arms in rampant in the region.
- China's chin on Arunachal Pradesh
- International borders in NE have not crystallized in to lines separating sovereign countries on ground.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO SOLVE NE INDIA PROBLEMS

Insurgency

- Through background check of all insurgents groups should be carried out before the central government enters into any ceasefire or suspension of operation agreements with the insurgents.

Political

- Political solution to the Assam problem should be discussed openly as widely as possible to avoid backlash from the tribal and minority population of the state.
- A system of work permit should be issued so that the illegal Bangladeshi migrants do not end up as Indian citizens.
- Autonomous District Council should be empowered.
- Governance should be improved in a step-by-step manner. Improvement of the delivery system of government should be taken care of.

Development

- DONER ***(Development of North Eastern Region)*** be merged with NEC for better strategic planning and coordination of various developmental projects.
- Focus on investment in mega projects.
- Institutional capacities should be developed.
- Micro, small and medium enterprise should be promoted.
- Local tourism should be promoted.
- Medical and higher education
- Exclusive 5-year plan for NE region.

Look East policy

- Greater awareness about LEP and its benefit to NE should be generated among policymakers and people.
- Ties with Myanmar should be deepened, by

exploiting Myanmar's anxieties about China as well as existing deep civilization and spiritual ties.

- NE region must be included in India-ASEAN vision for trade and co-operation.
- NE should formulate plans as to how it can engage with the ASEAN.
- Visa offices of Bangladesh and Myanmar should be located in NE.
- Centers/ departments for studying neighborhood countries should be set up.

Border Issues

- SEZs along India-Bangladesh border, especially in Meghalaya and Assam.
- States should focus more on development and security of the border areas.
- Matching infrastructure and military capability should be built to ensure peace and enable negotiations.
- Sentiment of people of Arunachal Pradesh should be taken into consideration,

RECOMMENDATIONS OF BEZBARUAH COMMITTEE:

In order to look into the various concerns of the citizens hailing from the North Eastern States who are living in different parts of the country especially in Metropolitan cities, a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M.P. Bezbaruah, Member NEC. The Committee had submitted its report in MHA during July, 2014.

Main recommendations

- Strengthening of Law Enforcement Agencies
- Special Police Initiatives
- Facilities for legal assistance
- Educating the people about rich, cultural heritage of NE Region
- Identification of talented sport persons from North East
- Construction of hostels / accommodation for students and professional/ service persons from the North East.

The recommendations have been accepted and relevant recommendations have been forwarded to the concerned Ministries/ Departments and State Govts./ UTs for expeditious implementation.

NORTH EAST DIVISION

- The North East Division was created for focusing on the developmental and security issues relating to North Eastern Region.
- Unlike other parts of the country the North East holds an important position from a strategic point of view as these states share their borders with other countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and China. The terrain, the state of Socio economic development and historical factors such as language/ ethnicity, tribal rivalry, migration, control over local resources and a widespread feeling of exploitation and alienation have resulted in a fragile security situation in the North Eastern States. This has resulted in violence and diverse demands by various Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs).
- While the infrastructural developments like road, rail link, power supply water supply etc. are dealt with by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and various other line Ministries, the issues relating to strengthening of security, rehabilitation of people affected by militancy, bringing underground outfits to the main-stream through negotiations, confidence building measures etc. are looked after by the North East Division. Diplomatic initiatives pertaining to security related issues with Bangladesh and Myanmar are also taken to strengthen the security situation there.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT ISSUES HANDLED BY THE NORTH EAST DIVISION

- Implementation of Assam Accord, Bodo Accord, Mizo Accord, Tripura Accord, United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) Accord & Dima-Halam-Daogah (DHD) Accord.
- Border disputes between Assam and its neighboring States, including Nagaland.
- Security Related Expenditure (SRE) claims of the North –Eastern States.
- Matters relating to National Level, Sectoral Level and Joint Working Group meeting between India/ Bangladesh and India/ Myanmar.
- Monitoring of law and order situation and extremist activities in the North Eastern States.
- Surrender and rehabilitation Policy
- Administration of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 in the North East Region.
- Scheme of Civic Action Programme of Army / Central Police Organisation.
- Peace talks with various militant groups of North Eastern Region.
- Helicopter Services in the North - Eastern State.
- Repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram & their rehabilitation in Mizoram.
- Issues relating to Chakmas/ Hazongs in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Security related issues relating to Tibetan refugees.

CONCLUSION

Extremism viewed differently by different sections of the society. On the one hand, there are avid supporters and, at the other extreme, some others hold the view that the movement should be crushed ruthlessly. There are those who favour the 'middle path'. It is difficult to neatly categorize all shades of opinion in the middle path. Broadly, it runs along the following lines. Some of the demands of the extremists are genuine and cannot be overlooked. Therefore, the Government should seriously consider such demands and implement them, either voluntarily or consequent to negotiations with the rebels.

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INTERNAL SECURITY

ROLE OF STATE AND NON-STATE ACTORS IN CREATING CHALLENGES TO INTERNAL SECURITY

INTRODUCTION

International pundits have predicted a "global power shift," with a "transfer of power from West to East," and some have already anointed India as one of the "great powers" of the proximate future. However, assessments of India's internal security challenges have outrage- of which there has been a continuous string over the past decades.

A succession of high-profile terrorist attacks across India- outside the areas of chronic terrorist and insurgent conflict- through 2008, culminating the dramatic and devastating attacks in Mumbai on November 26, 2008, thus created an enveloping atmosphere of insecurity in the country, particularly among its vocal urban middle classes, who abruptly saw themselves at great risk.

Terrorism and insurgency are not the only internal security crises in India, there are a range of fractures that afflict the social and political fabric and challenge the administrative and enforcement apparatus has been laid down. By and large, these lesser conflicts-including caste and communal conflicts, as well as criminal disruption- appear to have attained a measure of stability over the decades.

In the Arthashastra, Chanakya has written that a state could be at risk from four types of threats viz. internal, external, externally-aided internal and internally-aided external. Out of them, the internal threats should be taken care of immediately, for internal troubles, like the fear of the lurking snake, are far more serious than external threats. Thus, the most dangerous enemy is the enemy within, according to Chanakya. This advice of Chanakya holds true even today.

At present, the main internal security problems in India are:

- Separatism in Jammu and Kashmir
- Insurgency in Northeast India
- Left Wing Extremism
- Terrorism

Out of them, the first and the last are a direct manifestation of Pakistani influence, which includes the ISI and Pak military. The insurgents in north east get direct and indirect support from neighbors of India around its porous north east border. The left wing extremism has direct and indirect support from Nepal, China and other countries of South East Asia.

Historically, we have border disputes with Pakistan, China and Bangladesh. The problem with India is that it is located on the epicenter of terrorism and dealing with so many hostile neighbours, all at once. We have head to head wars with our neighbours in 1962, 1965, 1971 and 1999.

Some of the reasons about India's security circles

- Nuclear Capabilities of China and Pakistan
- Military assertiveness and String of Pearls strategy of China
- Pakistan's military rule beneath the nose of the civilian government
- Anti-India sentiments in Nepal and Bangladesh
- Dubiousness of Sri Lanka in Tamil cause and fishermen issues
- The anxiety of Bhutan to move closer to China
- Illegal immigration from Bangladesh to create ethnic issues in North East.

Prior to Cold war era, external State actors' role was important with regard to challenges to Country's Internal Security structure. State actors in world politics are based on the premise of: sovereignty, recognition of statehood, and the control of territory and population.

Whereas, Non-state actors are entities those participate or act in international relations. They are organizations with sufficient power to influence and cause a change even though they do not belong to any established institution of a state.

VARIOUS TYPES OF NON-STATE ACTORS:

- International Governmental Organizations such as NATO, UN etc.,
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Amnesty International, Green peace etc.
- Civil society
- Multinational corporations-for profit organizations and operate in multiple sovereign states
- The International Media
- Violent non-state actors- armed groups, including groups such as Al-Qaeda or criminal organizations, for example drug cartels.
- Religious Groups
- Transnational diaspora communities - Ethnic or national communities that influence their original and current territories.
- Individuals such as high net-worth individuals, Technical experts

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THREATS TO INTERNAL SECURITY OF A NATION ARE

- Bad governance marked by incompetence, inefficiency, economic mismanagement, lack of adequate attention to economic and social development, feelings of economic and social injustice in large sections of the people, corruption and the insensitivity of the administration to the legitimate grievances of the people and the consequent absence of a well-functioning mechanism for a redressal of the grievances of the people. The feeling amongst large sections of the people that one is governed by a leadership or administration that does not care sows the seeds of alienation leading to challenges, which may be peaceful initially, but tend to degenerate to violence, to law and order and the authority of the State.
- A failure on the part of the aggrieved sections of the people to understand and accept that there are limits to what a leadership or administration can do to meet the grievances of the people, that even in the best governed State there would always be unfulfilled expectations and that while it would be legitimate to continue to articulate such unfulfilled expectations, a resort to agitational methods, particularly involving violence, could weaken the fabric of the State and the administration.
- A failure of the political leadership, the State and the administration to be sensitive to the grievances of the minorities, whether ethnic or religious, and to protect their lives, interests and property and the consequent emergence of feelings of alienation.
- The exploitation of the grievances and the feelings of alienation of sections of the people by external powers for achieving their strategic objectives.
- The absence of effective national security management, whether internal or external, characterized by an unsatisfactory intelligence and physical security apparatus and a political leadership, whether in the ruling circles or in the opposition, so engrossed with the politics of the politicians

and not of statesmen, that it has neither the time nor the inclination to attend to removing the systemic deficiencies.

CHALLENGES TO INDIA'S INTERNAL SECURITY

The most important security challenges of India are:

- Terrorism
- Naxalism
- Insurgency
- Cyber Attacks
- Drug and Human Trafficking

Terrorism

Terrorism poses a significant threat to India's security. Terrorism aided by external state and Non-state actors, has been affecting India's internal security. Pakistan has been using state-sponsored and state-supported cross-border terrorism as an instrument of its state policy. China had, at one stage, provided shelter and supported to ethnic separatist militancy (ULFA militants) in the north-east. Various militant groups operating in India's Northeast have often found safe haven and operational bases in Bangladesh.

Along with these state actors, Non-state actors do play a significant role in executing terror attacks in India.

NAXALISM

Introduction

- A Naxal or Naxalite is a member of any of the Communist guerrilla groups in India, mostly associated with the Communist Party of India (Maoist).
- The term Naxal derives from the name of the village Naxalbari in West Bengal, where the movement had its origin.
- Naxalites are considered far-left radical communists, supportive of Maoist political sentiment and ideology.
- Their origin can be traced to the split in 1967 of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), leading to the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist).
- Initially the movement had its center in West Bengal. In later years, it spread into less developed areas of rural southern and eastern India, such as Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh through the activities of underground groups like the Communist Party of India (Maoist)

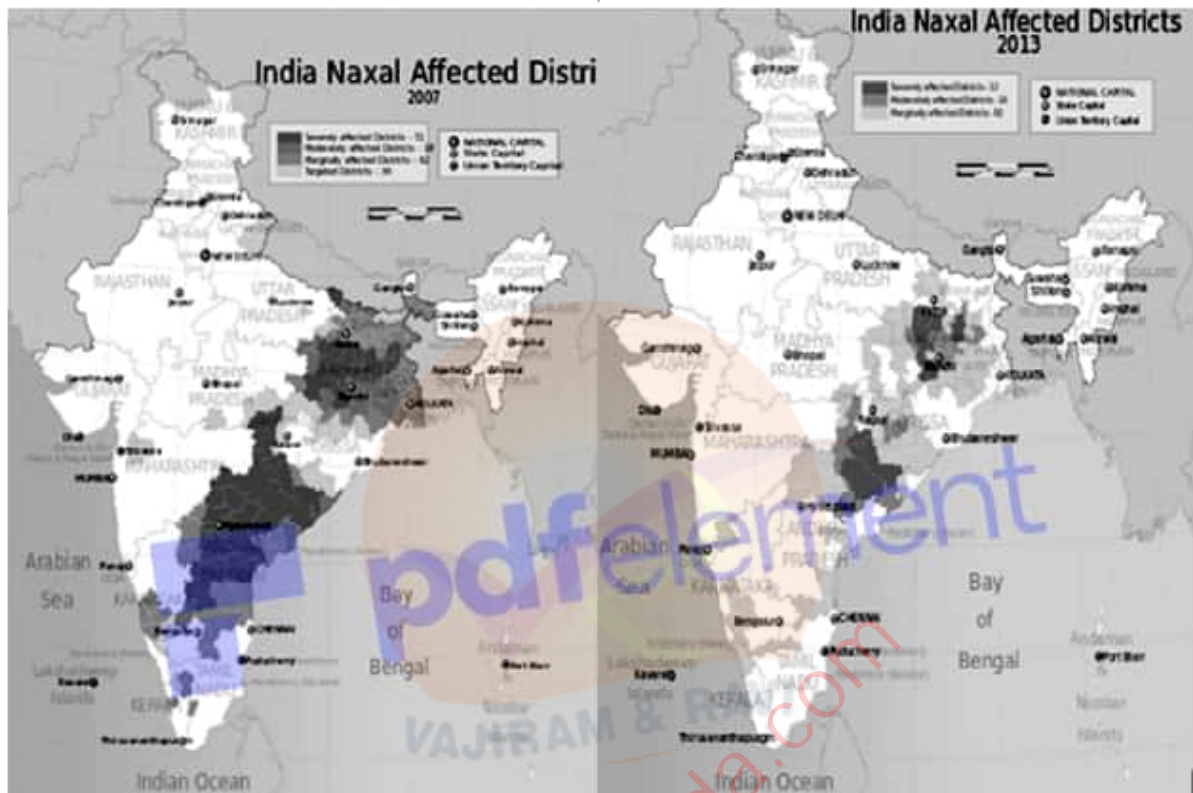
Operation Steeplechase

In July 1971, Indira Gandhi took advantage of President's rule to mobilise the Indian Army against the Naxalites and launched a colossal combined army and police counter-insurgency operation, termed "Operation Steeplechase," killing hundreds of Naxalites and imprisoning more than 20,000 suspects and cadres, including senior leaders. The paramilitary forces and a brigade of para commandos also participated in Operation Steeplechase. The operation was choreographed in October 1969, and J.F.R. Jacob was enjoined by Govind Narain, the Home Secretary of India, that "there should be no publicity and no records" and Jacob's request to receive the orders in writing was also denied by Sam Manekshaw.

From 2000 to till date

- In a 2004 Indian Home Ministry estimate, their numbers were placed at that time at "9,300 hardcore underground cadre... [Holding] around 6,500 regular weapons beside a large number of unlicensed country-made arms".
- In 2006, according to Judith Vidal-Hall, "Figures (in that year) put the strength of the movement at 15,000, and claim the guerrillas control an estimated one fifth of India's forests, as well as being active in 160 of the country's 604 administrative districts." India's Research and Analysis Wing believed in 2006 that 20,000 Naxals were involved in the growing insurgency.
- Today, some Naxalite groups have become legal organisations participating in parliamentary elections, such as the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) Liberation, the Communist Party of India (Maoist) and the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) Janashakti.
- On April 6, 2010 Naxalites launched the most deadly assault in the history of the Naxalite movement by killing 76 security personnel. The attack was launched by up to 1,000 Naxalites in a well-planned attack, killing an estimated 76 CRPF policemen in two separate ambushes and wounding 50 others, in the remote jungles of Chhattisgarh's Dantewada district in Eastern/ Central India.
- On 17 May, Naxals blew up a bus on Dantewda-Sukhma road in Chhattisgarh, killing 15 policemen and 20 civilians.
- In the third Major attack by Naxals on 29 June, at least 26 personnel of the CRPF were killed in Narayanpur district of Chhattisgarh.
- Despite the 2010 Chhattisgarh ambushes, the most recent central government campaign to contain and reduce the militant Naxalite presence appears to be having some success.
- States such as Madhya Pradesh have reported significant reduction in Naxalite activities as a result of their use of IAP funds for rural development within their states.
- The recent success in containing violence may be due to a combination of more state presence, but also due to the recent introduction of social security schemes, such as NREGA.
- In late 2011, Kishenji, the military leader of Communist Party of India (Maoist), was killed in an encounter with the joint operation forces, which was a huge blow to the Naxalite movement in eastern India.
- In March 2012 Maoist rebels kidnapped two Italians in the eastern Indian state of Odisha, the first time Westerners were abducted there. 12 CRPF personnel were killed on March 27, 2012 in a landmine blast triggered by suspected Naxalites in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra.
- On 25 May 2013, Naxalites attacked a rally led by the Indian National Congress in Sukma village in Bastar Chhattisgarh, killing about 29 people. They killed senior party leader Mahendra Karma and Nand Kumar Patel and his son while in the attack another senior party leader Vidya Charan Shukla was severely wounded and later succumbed to death due to his injuries on the 11th June.
- On 11 March 2014, Naxalites in Chhattisgarh ambushed a security team, killing 15 personnel, 11 of whom were from the CRPF. A civilian was also killed. Most recently Naxals On December 1, 2014 Monday killed 14 CRPF personnel and 12 injured in south Chhattisgarh's Sukma district.

Red Corridor

The Red Corridor is a region in the east of India that experiences considerable Naxalite–Maoist insurgency. The naxalite's group mainly consists of the armed cadres of Communist Party of India (Maoist). These are also areas that suffer from the greatest illiteracy, poverty and overpopulation in modern India, and span parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal states.

All forms of naxaliteorganisations have been declared as terrorist organizations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of India (1967). According to the Government of India, as of July 2011, 83 districts (this figure includes a proposed addition of 20 districts) across 10 states are affected by left-wing extremism down from 180 districts in 2009.

Economic situation

The districts that comprise the Red Corridor are among the poorest in the country. Areas such as Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Telangana (formerly part of Andhra Pradesh), are either impoverished or have significant economic inequality, or both.

A key characteristic of this region is non-diversified economies that are solely primary sector based. Agriculture, sometimes supplemented with mining or forestry, is the mainstay of the economy, which is often unable to support rapid increases in population. The region has significant natural resources, including mineral, forestry and potential hydroelectric generation capacity. Orissa, for example, "has 60 percent of India's bauxite reserves, 25 percent of coal, 28 percent of iron ore, 92 percent of nickel and 28 percent of manganese reserves."

Social situation

The area encompassed by the Red Corridor tends to have stratified societies, with caste and feudal divisions. Much of the area has high indigenous tribal populations (or adivasis), including Santhal and Gond. Bihar and Jharkhand have both caste and tribal divisions and violence associated with friction between these social groups. Andhra Pradesh's Telangana region similarly has deep caste divides with a strict social hierarchical arrangement. Both Chhattisgarh and Orissa have significant impoverished tribal populations.

The Odisha gap

The Red Corridor is almost contiguous from India's border with Nepal to the northern fringes of Tamil Nadu. There is, however, a significant gap consisting of coastal and some central areas in Odisha state, where Naxalite activity is low and indices of literacy and economic diversification are higher. However, the non-coastal districts of Odisha that fall in the Red Corridor have significantly lower indicators, and literacy throughout the region is well below the national average.

INTERNAL SECURITY

SECURITY CHALLENGES & THEIR MANAGEMENT IN BORDER AREAS

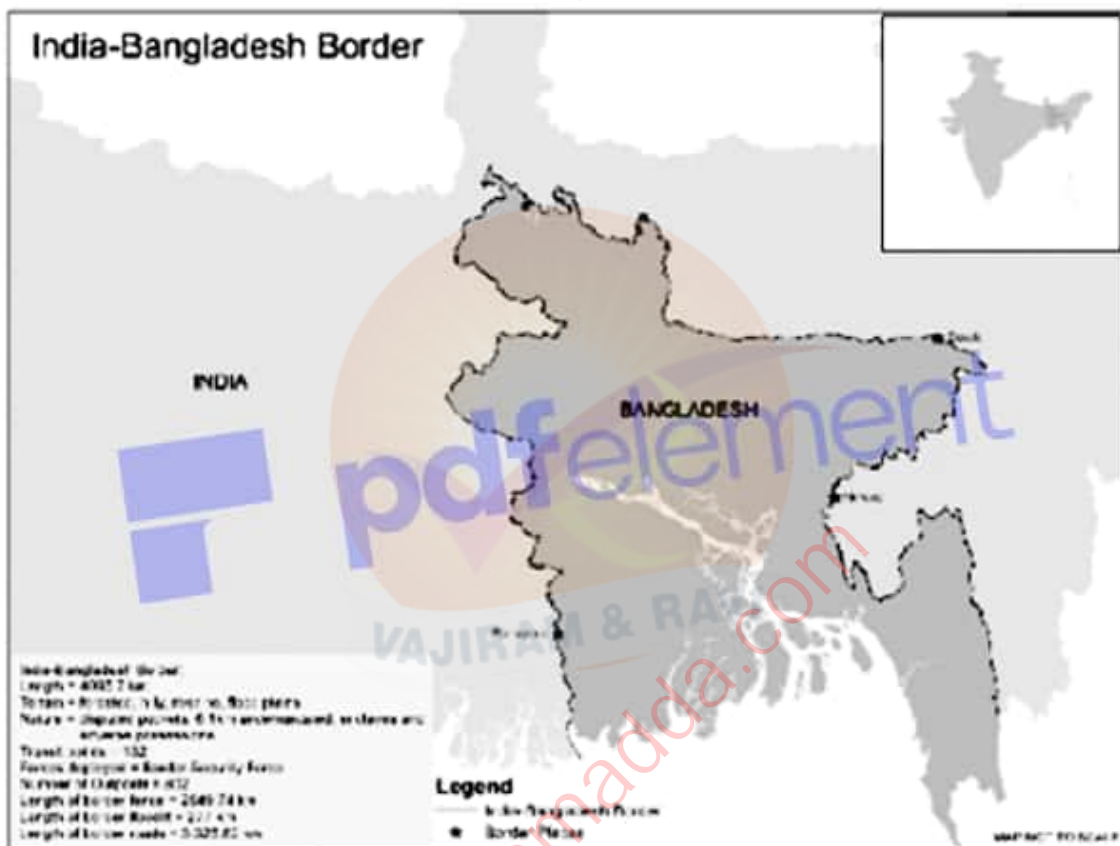
INTRODUCTION:

- The evolution of boundaries in the Indian subcontinent has a long historical legacy, which often has been a source of tension and conflict between neighbours.
- Before 1947, the Indian subcontinent was a single geographical unit comprising present-day India, Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, and marked by political, social and economic unity.
- People and goods were free to move anywhere in the subcontinent unhindered by barriers. However, political and administrative compulsions led to the division of the subcontinent and the eventual break-up of its social and economic unity as well.
- States based on religious and ethnic identities were carved out from this single geographical unit. Boundaries hastily drawn to give shape to the new political entities did not follow any distinct physical feature.
- These superimposed lines cut across ethnic, social and economic communities, severing social and economic ties among the people straddling these new borders. Consequently, people of the same village often found themselves citizens of two different countries separated by a line. Their livelihoods were severely threatened by the disruption of trade as barriers were erected in the way of the smooth flow of cargo and passengers.
- Like all boundaries in South Asia, India's boundaries are also man-made. India shares 14,880 kilometres of boundary with Pakistan (3323 km), China (3488 km), Nepal (1751 km), Bhutan (699 km), Myanmar (1643 km), and Bangladesh (4096.7 km).
- India's boundary with each of its neighbours runs through a variety of ecological milieus, each with its own unique setting and associated problems. For example, India-Pakistan border areas are spread across extreme climatic conditions given that the boundary runs from the hot Thar Desert in Rajasthan to the cold Himalayas in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Similarly, in the north, the India-China boundary runs along one of the loftiest mountain ranges covered with snow all through the year. The India- Myanmar boundary is draped with lush tropical forests with its myriad undergrowths. The Indo-Bangladesh boundary has to cope up with the ever-shifting riverbeds in the region.
- These diverse ecological and climatic conditions create immense hurdles for extending the security and administrative reach in these border areas. Coupled with this, the man-made nature of these boundaries also throws up serious issues such as border disputes, porous borders, continuance of trans-border ethnic and social ties, etc. Together, they pose a serious challenge to the effective management of the borders.

India's International Borders and Coastline

CHALLENGES TO BORDER MANAGEMENT

1. Indo-Bangladesh Border

The India-Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) border was drawn by the Bengal Boundary Commission chaired by Sir Cyril Radcliffe. The commission submitted its report to the Governor General on August 12, 1947 Instead of following natural barriers; it meanders through villages, agricultural lands, and rivers, rendering the border extremely porous with many disputed pockets. Undemarcated stretches, existence of enclaves (chhit-mohols), and adverse possessions have been causing constant friction between the border guarding forces of India and Bangladesh.

For adjudication and final settlement of these disputes the Indo-Pakistan Boundary Disputes Tribunal was set up in December 1949 under the chairmanship of Algot Bagge. Interestingly, in most of the cases such as the Kusiyara River boundary and the Patharia Forest boundary, the Tribunal upheld the Radcliffe award. Regarding the boundary between Rajsahi and Murshidabad, the Tribunal decided that the district boundary should constitute the land boundary and for the riverine boundary, the mid-stream of the main channel of the Ganges as it was during the Radcliffe award, should be considered. Regarding the Karimpur-Daulatpur boundary, the Tribunal stated that the boundary line should follow the mid- channel of the Mathabhanga river.

However, because of the nature of the boundary some old disputes persisted and new disputes arose leading to renewed tensions between India and Pakistan. To address the boundary disputes and to reduce tensions

between the two countries, the ***Nehru-Noon Agreement on India-East Pakistan Border*** was signed in New Delhi on September 10, 1958. The disputes were, however, far from settled. In 1974, three years after the liberation of Bangladesh, the then prime ministers of India and Bangladesh, Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman, inked an agreement to settle the land boundary issue.

Inter alia, the ***Indira-Mujib Agreement*** laid down the methods for demarcating various disputed stretches of the India-Bangladesh boundary. Under the agreement, India retained the southern half of South Berubari Union No.12 and the adjacent enclaves and Bangladesh retained Dahagram and Angorpota enclaves. India also promised to lease in perpetuity a 178 metres x 85 metres corridor, "***Tin Bigha***" to Bangladesh to connect Dahagram with PanbariMouza. According to the agreement, the adverse possessions in areas already demarcated were to be exchanged within six months of the agreement.

At present, there are 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 51 enclaves of Bangladesh in India. India does not have access to these enclaves in Bangladesh, and hence, no administrative set-up to provide facilities like police stations, courts, schools, roads, hospitals, banks, markets, etc. to their residents could be established.

A major consequence of a porous border is the ease with which it is crossed illegally. The trend of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India has continued since independence. Various "push" factors such as political upheavals, religious persecution, demographic pressures, and environmental crises and "pull" factors such as availability of land, employment opportunities, medical care, and education have contributed to the large-scale influx of Bangladeshis into India. A former Governor of Assam had highlighted the problem of illegal migration in his Report on illegal migration, submitted to the President of India on November 8, 1997.

The porosity of the border also allows Indian insurgents to cross over to Bangladesh and other neighbouring countries for asylum. Presently, the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), the All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF), the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT), and the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) as well as several other insurgent outfits from the Northeast have bases in the Chittagong, Khagrachari, and Sylhet districts of Bangladesh.

Smuggling of cattle has become a serious concern. Along with cattle, smuggling of arms, and other essential items such as sugar, salt and diesel, human and narcotics trafficking, counterfeit Indian currency, kidnapping, and thefts are quite rampant along the India–Bangladesh border.

India – Nepal Border

India and Nepal have shared an open border since 1950. The conception of such a border can be found in the Treaty of Peace and Friendship that the two countries signed that year. Provisions in the treaty, wherein citizens of both countries are given equal rights in matters of residence, acquisition of property, employment and movement in each other's territory, provide for an open border between the two countries.

Although there is a general perception that the Indo-Nepal border has always allowed unrestricted movement, it has been argued that the concept of an open border started only after signing of the Treaty of Sugauli in 1815. Under the Treaty of Sugauli, Nepal ceded Sikkim, along with territory west of river Kali and east of river Teesta. However, some territory in Terai was restored to Nepal after the revision of the treaty in 1816. Further in 1865, the British India government returned additional territory to Nepal in recognition of its support to the British

government during the 1857 revolt. After the restoration of NayaMuluk to Nepal, the India-Nepal border was finally settled.

There are many points of dispute along the Indo-Nepal border, mostly a result of the constantly shifting courses of the turbulent Himalayan rivers. Prominent among these are the ones relating to Kalapani and Susta. The submergence, destruction and removal of border pillars and encroachment into no-man's land by people from either side add to the problem.

An open border allows easy egress to terrorists and insurgents. In the late 1980s, Sikh and Kashmiri terrorists sneaked into India via Nepal. In later years, many insurgent groups from the North East, such as the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), and the Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO), also misused the open border. In recent years, it has been reported that many terrorists have sneaked into India through the porous and poorly guarded Indo-Nepal border. Earlier, Maoists reportedly often escaped into India when pursued by Nepalese security agencies.

Apart from insurgents and terrorists, many hard-core criminals pursued by Indian and Nepalese security forces escape across the open border. These anti-national elements indulge in illegal activities, such as smuggling of essential items and fake Indian currency, gun-running, and drugs and human trafficking, unrestricted migration.

Indo-Bhutan Border

India and Bhutan share a 669 km long boundary. The boundary is demarcated except along the tri-junction with China. The process of demarcation of the India-Bhutan border started in 1961 and was completed in 2006. Like with Nepal, India's boundary with Bhutan is also an open boundary.

The border was peaceful till Indian insurgent groups such as the Kamtapur Liberation Organisation (KLO), United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) established camps

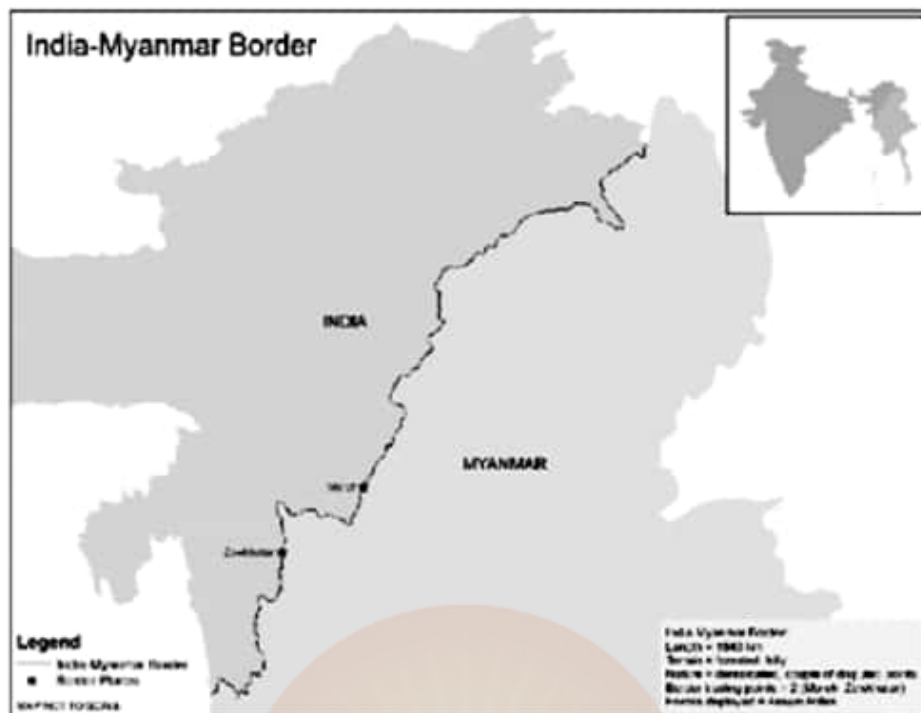
in the southern districts of Bhutan. Taking advantage of the open border, these insurgents would sneak into Bhutan after carrying out extortions, killings and bomb blasts. This problem has been effectively dealt with during the Bhutanese government's 'Operation All Clear', which saw the destruction and uprooting of all insurgent camps in Bhutanese territory.

However, stray insurgent incidents such as extortion and killings are still carried out by the surviving members of ULFA along the border areas. Smuggling and trafficking are also rampant along the border. Chinese made goods, Bhutanese cannabis, liquor and forest products are major items smuggled into India. Livestock, grocery items and fruits are smuggled out of India to Bhutan.

Indo-Myanmar Border

India-Myanmar boundary stretches for 1643 km. The boundary was demarcated in 1967 under an agreement signed by both countries. However, numerous earlier treaties and acts had affected the alignment of portions of the boundary and formed much of the basis of the new agreement.

At the time of independence, the boundary between India and Myanmar was partially disputed, particularly the position of Moreh along with a few villages. Since relations between the two countries were extremely cordial, the disputed nature of the boundary did not cause major concern to either of them. However, the rise of insurgency and subsequent violation of the boundary by both insurgents and security forces of both countries forced India and Myanmar to negotiate a settlement of the boundary on 10 March 1967.

The location of the Indo-Myanmar boundary throws up many challenges for the effective management of the boundary. Though the boundary is properly demarcated, there are a few pockets that are disputed. The rugged terrain makes movement and the overall development of the area difficult. The internal dynamics of the region in terms of the clan loyalties of the tribal people, inter-tribal clashes, insurgency, trans-border ethnic ties also

adversely affect the security of the border areas. There is practically no physical barrier along the border either in the form of fences or border outposts and roads to ensure strict vigil.

Insurgents make use of the poorly guarded border and flee across when pursued by Indian security forces. Close ethnic ties among the tribes such as Nagas, Kukis, Chin, etc., who live astride the border help these insurgents in finding safe haven in Myanmar. These cross-border ethnic ties have facilitated in creation of safe havens for various northeast insurgent groups in Myanmar. As a result, various insurgent groups such as the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN), the United National Liberation Front (UNLF), the Peoples Liberation Army (PLA), and others have established bases in Myanmar.

The location of the boundary at the edge of the "golden triangle" facilitates the unrestricted illegal flows of drugs into Indian Territory. Heroin is the main item of drug trafficking. The bulk of heroin enters India through the border town of Moreh in Manipur. The smuggling of arms and ammunition, precious stones and Chinese made consumer items finds its way into India illegally. Red Sanders, ATS (amphetamine type stimulant), grocery items, bicycle parts, etc. are smuggled from India. Human trafficking is also rampant along the border. The provision of allowing the tribal communities of both countries to travel up to 40 km across the border without any passport or visa has also contributed to increased smuggling in the region.

Indo-Pakistan Border

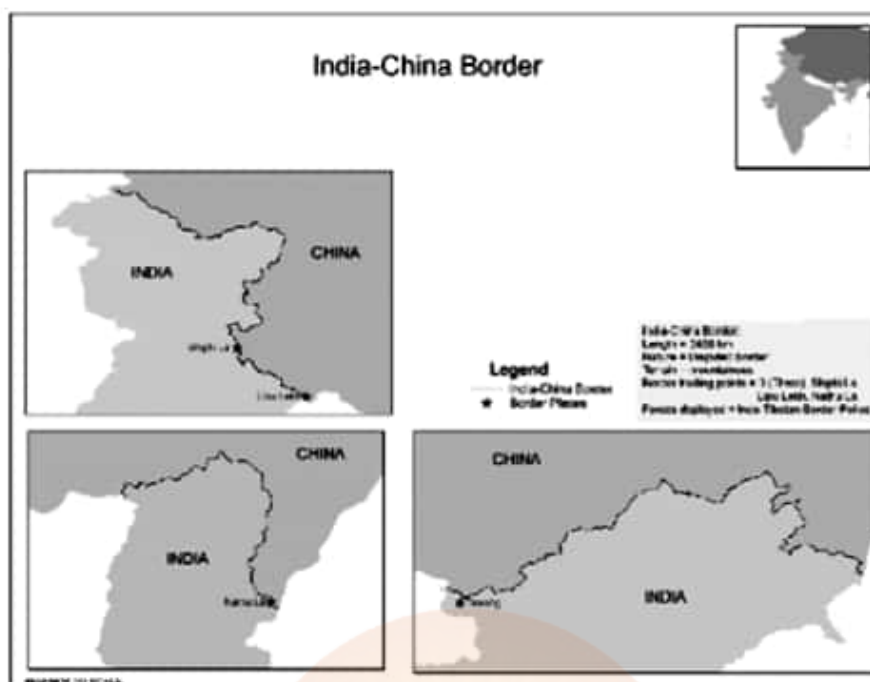
- India shares 3323 km long and complicated boundary with Pakistan.
- The India-Pakistan boundary is categorized under three different heads
  - i. The first is the international boundary also known as the 'Radcliff line'. It is 2308 km long and stretches from Gujarat to parts of Jammu district in Jammu and Kashmir.
  - ii. The second is the line of control (LoC), or the Cease Fire Line, which came into

existence after the 1948 and 1971 wars between India and Pakistan. This line is 776 km long, and runs along the districts of Jammu (some parts), Rajouri, Poonch, Baramula, Kupwara, Kargil and some portions of Leh.

iii. The third is the actual ground position line (AGPL), which is 110 km long and extends from NJ 9842 to Indira Col in the North. The LoC and the AGPL has been a scene of constant tensions with border skirmishes and firing between the armies and border guarding forces of both countries.

- Like the Bangladesh boundary, the India-Pakistan boundary also does not follow any geographical barrier. It runs through diverse terrain like deserts, marshes, plains, snow clad mountains, and winds its way through villages, houses and agricultural lands making it extremely porous.
- Porosity of this border has facilitated various illegal activities such as smuggling, drugs and arms trafficking, and infiltration.
- Heroin and fake Indian currency are the two predominant items of smuggling along this border. Other items include saffron, textile, mercury, which are smuggled from Pakistan.
- Money laundering is also quite rampant along the border. A large scale hawala network is flourishing in Punjab, especially in Ludhiana.
- The Sir Creek area, due to its peculiar terrain, makes the movement of border guarding forces very difficult and thus, provides scope for illegal fishing in the creeks.

India-China Border

- India and China share a 3,488 km long boundary. Unfortunately, the entire boundary is disputed. The line, which delineates the boundary between the two countries, is popularly called the McMahon line, after its author Sir Henry McMahon.
- Since 1954, China started claiming large tracts of territory along the entire border such as Aksai Chin in Jammu and Kashmir,

Bara Hoti, Sanchamala and Lapthal in Uttarakhand and the entire Arunachal Pradesh.

- In 1957, China occupied Aksai Chin and built a road through it. This episode was followed by intermittent clashes along the border, which finally culminated in the border war of 1962. The boundary, which came into existence after the war, came to be known as Line of Actual Control (LAC). It is a military held line.
- As regards border management, the India-China border throws up only a few challenges. There is hardly any circulation of people or goods between the two countries through the border.
- The Himalayan range which lies astride the boundary has prevented any large scale trans-border interactions between people residing on either side of the border.
- Some tribes like Monpas, Sherdukpens, Membas, Khambas and Bhutias had social and cultural tries with people across the border. Many other tribes also frequented the markets of Tibet to buy and sell products, but all these stopped after the 1962 war.
- Presently, there are only three designated areas along the India-China border through which border trade takes place; these are LipuLekh, Shipki La and Nathu La.
- The volume of trade in these trading points is not large. However, large scale smuggling of Chinese electronic and other consumer goods take place through these border points.

CHALLENGES TO COASTAL SECURITY AND ISLAND TERRITORIES:

- India also has a coastline of 7516.6 km.
- The coastline is highly indented with numerous creeks, rivulets and streams along with inhabited and uninhabited islands, sandbars, and mangrove forests. These water channels, most of which are interconnected and run deep inside the land, render the coastline porous and hence vulnerable to cross-border infiltration, smuggling, and arms and drugs trafficking.
- In recent years, the use of sea by terrorists to carry out attacks as was seen during the 1993 Mumbai serial blasts and the November 2008 attack on Mumbai, have

also added a new dimension to the vulnerability of the coastline.

- The matter is made worse by the existence of several high value targets such as oil refineries, atomic power plants, space stations, ports and naval bases along the coastline.
- While it is obvious that these installations would face a conventional threat from Pakistan in the event of war, there are growing worries about non- conventional threats as well as terrorist attacks, sabotage, etc., which could potentially inflict massive damage.
- The 2002 attack on a crude oil tanker MV Limburg off the Yemeni coast, which killed a crew man and spilled several thousand barrels of oil, bears testimony to the fact that such an attack is not merely an alarmist scenario but a serious possibility.
- It is important to note that the sophistication, and determination of criminals and terrorists are far greater than before and the consequences of their activities have become that much graver.
- India also has Island Territories in its eastern and western seaboards viz. Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. The nature and location of these Island Territories necessitate their proper security.
- Andaman and Nicobar comprise 572 islands, but only 36 of them are inhabited, whereas ten of the 36 islands of Lakshadweep archipelago are inhabited.
- Their strategic location, i.e. proximity to the important Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOC) and Southeast Asian and African countries coupled with considerable distance from the mainland add to the Island Territories vulnerabilities.
- In recent years, intelligence reports have suggested that many uninhabited islands are being misused by terrorist groups and criminal gangs as transit points for smuggling arms and narcotics. Reports have also suggested that the Lashkar- e-Taiba is increasingly using the uninhabited islands off Lakshadweep as launching platforms for attacks against India.
- In addition, instances of piracy in the

Malacca straits have increased manifold.

- Internal disturbances in India's neighbouring littoral countries also make the security scenario of the Island territories extremely grim.
- China, in recent years has been quite active in the Indian Ocean region. With an objective to contain its potential adversary (read India) in the region, China has helped Myanmar to construct a naval base at Haingyi and set up listening posts in Coco Island, close to Andaman and Nicobar. It has also helped Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to build ports, which could be utilised by China during adverse times.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE

- Although the Indian government had been formulating various schemes for managing these diverse challenges, the concept of border management entered the government lexicon only in the wake of the Kargil conflict of 1999, and the subsequent report submitted by the Kargil Review Committee.
- Based on the recommendations of the Review Committee, in April 2001 the Government of India set up a Task Force on Border Management under the Chairmanship of Madhav Godbole.
- The Report of the Task Force, which was presented in 2001, is the first comprehensive document on border management.
- The report observed that:
  - (a) The country's borders cannot be effectively managed because of certain inherent problems such as their disputed nature, artificiality and porosity, which according to it give rise to multiple problems like illegal migration, smuggling, drugs trafficking, and trans-border movement of insurgents.
  - (b) The multiplicity of forces employed to guard the same border, their repeated withdrawal from the borders for other duties, the lack of adequate infrastructure along the border, etc. prevent them from efficiently guarding the border.
- It also recommended the establishment of a marine police force, strengthening of Coast Guard and setting up of an apex institution for coordinating various maritime issues.
- The approach as employed by the Government towards managing the borders has four important elements, viz. guarding, regulation, development of border areas, and constituting bilateral institutional mechanisms for resolving disputes and ironing out conflicts with neighbours.
- Following the Mumbai terror attacks, the government has also announced a series of measures for strengthening coastal security of the country. These include:
  - Expediting the implementation of coastal security scheme
  - Speedy delivery of 204 interceptor boats,
  - Easing of environmental norms for setting up coastal police stations,
  - Issuance of multi purpose identity cards to all fishermen, sea- faring personnel and coastal villages,
  - Implementation of uniform licensing of fishing boats across the country,
  - Installation of special transponders and Global Positioning System on registered boats for identification and tracking,
  - Deployment of commando units of Central Industrial Security Force in all ports,
  - Constituting unified command for coastal districts to counter terrorist threats from sea.

■■■

INTERNAL SECURITY

MONEY LAUNDERING AND ITS PREVENTION

INTRODUCTION

- Money laundering involves disguising financial assets so that they can be used without detection of the illegal activity that produced them. Through money laundering, the launderer transforms the monetary proceeds derived from criminal activity into funds with an apparently legal source.
- Section 3 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 defines offence of money laundering as under:
- "Whosoever directly or indirectly attempts to indulge or knowingly assists or knowingly is a party or is actually involved in any process or activity connected with the proceeds of crime and projecting it as untainted property shall be guilty of offence of money laundering"
- In practice almost all serious crimes, including, drug trafficking, terrorism, fraud, robbery, prostitution, illegal gambling, arms trafficking, bribery and corruption are capable of predicating money laundering offences in most jurisdictions.
- Money is laundered in many ways but there are three main mechanisms:
  - a. Via financial institutions;
  - b. Bulk-cash smuggling across borders, and
  - c. Via traded goods.
- The International Monetary Fund has estimated that money laundering worth about $3.5tn occurs each year.

FEATURES OF IDEAL FINANCIAL HAVENS

- No deals for sharing tax information with other countries.
- Availability of instant corporations
- Corporate Secrecy Laws – as the corporate law of certain countries enables launderers to hide behind shell companies.
- Excellent Electronic Communication
- Tight Bank Secrecy Laws
- A Government that is relatively invulnerable to Outside Pressures.
- A high degree of Economic Dependence on the Financial Services Sector
- A Geographical Location that Facilitates Business Travel to and from rich neighbours.
- Increase in sophistication and employment of professional people for doing the task.

MONEY LAUNDERING PROCESS

The processes are extensive. Generally speaking, money is laundered whenever a person or business deals in any way with another person's benefit from crime. That can occur in a countless number of diverse ways.

Traditionally money laundering has been described as a process which takes place I three distinct stages:

1. **Placement,** the stage at which criminally derived funds are introduced in the financial system.
2. **Layering,** the substantive stage of the process in which the property is 'washed' and its ownership and source is disguised.
3. **Integration,** the final stage at which the 'laundered' property is re-introduced into the legitimate economy.

NTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

1. The United Nations Conventions and Resolutions

- International efforts to curb money-laundering and the financing of terrorism

are the reflection of a strategy aimed at, on the one hand, attacking the economic power of criminal or terrorist organizations and individuals in order to weaken them by preventing their benefiting from, or making use of, illicit proceeds and, on the other hand, at forestalling the nefarious effects of the criminal economy and of terrorism on the legal economy.

- The 1988 United Nations Conventions against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances is the first international legal instrument to embody the money –laundering aspect of this new strategy and is also the first international convention which criminalises money laundering.
- In September 2003 and December 2005, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the UN Convention against Corruption respectively came into force. Both instruments widen the scope of the money-laundering offence by stating that it should not only apply to the proceeds of illicit drug trafficking, but should also cover the proceeds of all serious crimes. Both Conventions urge States to create a comprehensive domestic supervisory and regulatory regime for banks and non-bank financial institutions, including natural and legal persons, as well as any entities particularly susceptible to being involved in a money-laundering scheme. The Conventions also call for the establishment of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs).
- The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism came into force in April 2002. It requires Member States to take measures to protect their financial systems from being misused by persons planning or engaged in terrorist activities.
- Following the events of September 11, 2001, Member States and jurisdictions underlined the links between terrorism, transnational organized crime, the international drug trade and money laundering, and called on countries that had not done so to become parties to the relevant international conventions.
- In September 2001, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1373 through which it imposed certain obligations on Member States, such as the prevention and the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, the criminalization of terrorism-related activities and of the provision of assistance to carry out those acts, the denial of funding and safe haven to terrorists and the exchange of information to prevent the commission of terrorist acts. In the same resolution, the Council also established the Counter-Terrorism committee (CTC) to monitor the implementation of the resolution.

2. United Nation's Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):

- The Law Enforcement, Organised Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Unit of UNODC is responsible for carrying out the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, which was established in 1997 in response to the mandate given to UNODC through the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.
- The Unit's mandate was strengthened in 1998 by the Political Declaration and the measures for countering money-laundering adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, which broadened the scope of the mandate to cover all serous crime, not just drug-related offences.
- The broad objective of the Global Programme is to strengthen the ability of

Member States to implement measures against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and to assist them in detecting, seizing and confiscating illicit proceeds, as required pursuant to United Nations instruments and other globally accepted standards, by providing relevant and appropriate technical assistance upon request.

3. United Nations (UN) Conventions

- Vienna Convention: UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances, December 19,1988.
- Palermo Convention: UN Convention Against transnational Organised Crime, November 15,2001.
- Merida Convention: UN Convention Against Corruption, December 14, 2005

4. European Union (EU) Instruments/ Conventions

- Warsaw Convention: Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, May 16, 2005.
- Strasbourg Convention: Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, November 8, 1990.

5. Basel Committee on banking supervision

- Customer due diligence for banks
- Sharing of financial records between jurisdictions in connection with the fight against terrorist financing

6. Wolfsberg Principles

- The Wolfsberg Standards consist of the various sets of AML Principles, as well as related Statements, issued by the Group since its inception.

Reasons for Indian's vulnerability to money laundering

- India's emerging status as a regional financial centre, its large system of informal cross-border money flows, and its widely perceived tax avoidance problems; all contribute to the country's vulnerability to money laundering activities.
- Some common sources of illegal proceeds in India, are, narcotics trafficking, illegal trade in endangered wildlife, trade in illegal gems (particularly diamonds), smuggling, trafficking in persons, corruption, and income tax evasion.
- Historically, because of its location between the heroin-producing countries of the Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent, India continues to be a drug-transit country.

Golden Triangle

- The Golden Triangle is one of Asia's two main opium-producing areas. It is an area of around 367,000 square miles (950,000 km2) that overlaps the mountains of three countries of Southeast Asia: Myanmar, Laos and Thailand.

- Along with Afghanistan in the Golden Crescent, it has been one of the most extensive opium-producing areas of Asia and of the world since the 1950s. Most of the world's heroin came from the Golden Triangle until the early 21st century when Afghanistan became the world's largest producer.

- The Golden Triangle designates the confluence of the Ruak River and the Mekong River, since the term has been appropriated by the Thai tourist industry to describe the nearby border tripoint of Thailand, Laos and Myanmar.
- Opium and heroin base produced in northeastern Myanmar are transported by horse and donkey caravans to refineries along the Thailand–Burma border for conversion to heroin and heroin base. Most of the finished products are shipped across the border into various towns in North Thailand and down to Bangkok for further distribution to international markets.
- In recent years, the production has shifted to Yaba and other forms of methamphetamine, including for export to the United States.

Golden Crescent

- The Golden Crescent is the name given to one of Asia's two principal areas of illicit opium production (with the other being the Golden Triangle), located at the crossroads of Central, South, and Western Asia.

- This space overlaps three nations, Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, whose mountainous peripheries define the crescent, though only Afghanistan and Pakistan produce opium, with Iran being a consumer and trans-shipment route for the smuggled opiates.
- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) heroin production estimates for the past 10 years show significant changes in the primary source areas.
- Heroin production in Southeast Asia declined dramatically, while heroin production in Southwest Asia expanded.
- In 1991, Afghanistan became the world's primary opium producer, with a yield of 1,782 metric tons (U.S. State Department estimates), surpassing Myanmar, formerly the world leader in opium production. The decrease in heroin production from Myanmar is the result of several years of unfavorable growing conditions and new government policies of forced eradication.
- Afghan heroin production increased during the same time frame, with a notable decrease in 2001 allegedly as a result of the Taliban's fatwa against heroin production.
- Afghanistan now produces over 90% of the world's non-pharmaceutical-grade opium.
- In addition to opiates, Afghanistan is also the world's largest producer of hashish.

PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING

Laws against Money Laundering in India

Prevention of Money laundering act, 2002 is working against Money Laundering in India. Before the enactment of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 (PMLA-02), the following statutes addressed this issue:

- The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.
- The Income Tax Act, 1961
- The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988
- The Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
- The Prevention of illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988

Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)

- The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) forms the core of the legal framework put in place by India to combat money laundering. PMLA and the Rules notified there under came into force with effect from July 1, 2005.
- The MPLA and rules notified there-under impose obligation on banking companies, financial institutions and intermediaries to verify identify of clients, maintain records and furnish information to Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND).
- PMLA defines money-laundering offence and provides for the freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime.

Provisions of Prevention of money laundering (Amendment) Act, 2012

1. This Act amended the erstwhile Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.
2. The act introduces the concept of 'corresponding law' to link the provisions of Indian law with the laws of foreign countries.
3. It also adds the concept of 'reporting entity' which would include a banking company, financial institution, intermediary or a person carrying on a designated business or profession.
4. It expands the definition of offence under money laundering to include activities like concealment, acquisition, possession and use of proceeds of crime.
5. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 levies a fine up to Rs five lakh. This amendment removes this upper limit.
6. The act provides for provisional attachment and confiscation of property of any person. This power may be exercised by the authority if it has reason to believe that the offence of money laundering has taken place.
7. It provides for appeal against the orders of the Appellate Tribunal directly to the Supreme Court within 60 days from the communication of the decision or order of the Appellate Tribunal.
8. The Act brings all the offences under Part A of the schedule to ensure that the monetary thresholds do not apply to the offence of money laundering. Earlier, Part B of the Schedule in the Act included only those crimes that are above Rs. 30 lakh or more whereas Part A did not specify any monetary limit of the offence.

CASE STUDIES

HSBC Case

HSBC bank was in news due to exposure of its money laundering activities.

According to US Senate Permanent sub-committee report on HSBC, following are the ways in which HSBC laundered Money.

1. Mexican drug barons

- HSBC US (HBUS) nevertheless classed Mexico as a low-risk country and as a result, failed to properly monitor its transfers and other dealings with it.
- HSBC Mexico (HBMX) had inadequate money laundering controls.
- Between 2007-08, for example, HBMX shipped $7bn to HSBC's US operation, more than any other HSBC affiliate.
- Mexican and US authorities expressed concern that drug traffickers were able to circumvent the anti-money laundering controls at US banks by transporting US dollars to Mexico, and then using HBMX to transfer it to the US.

2. Dealing with Iran

- HSBC was used by 'drug kingpins'.
- US laws prevent banks doing business with what it regards as the most dangerous individuals and countries.

- HSBC frequently circumvented the rules designed to prevent dealings with Iran, Burma, North Korea and Iran.
- HBUS carried out 28,000 undisclosed sensitive transactions between 2001 and 2007, an internal audit commissioned by the bank found. The vast majority of those transactions-worth $19.7bn – involved Iran.
- Two affiliates, HSBC Europe and HSBC Middle East repeatedly altered transaction information to take out any reference to Iran, the report said.

3. Terrorist financing links

- HSBC did business with Saudi Arabia's biggest financial institution, Al Rajhi Bank.
- The report claims that after the terrorist attacks in the US on 11 September 2001, evidence emerged that Al Rajhi and some of its owners had links to financial organizations associated with terrorism.
- HSBC Middle East was one of a number of affiliates which continued to work with the bank. HBUS closed the accounts is provided to AL Rajhi, before resuming some ties with them in 2006.
- The report claimed it had done this after pressure from HSBC, after Al Rajhi threatened to withdraw al of its business from HSBC globally.

4. Suspicious travellers' cheques

- The committee is concerned that HSBC cleared large amounts of travellers'cheques over a number of years, without proper anti-money laundering controls, despite evidence of suspicious activity.
- Between 2005 and 2008, HBUS cleared $290m worth of US dollar travelers' cheques which were being presented at a Japanese bank.
- The daily transactions were worth up to half a million dollars, with large blocks of sequentially numbered cheques being handed over.
- After promoting from US regulators, HBUS found out that the travelers' cheques were being bought in Russia (according to US Russia is at high-risk of money laundering).

INTERNAL SECURITY

CYBER SECURITY

INTRODUCTION

The threat of terrorism has posed an immense challenge in the post-Cold Warperiod. Terror attacks in major cities, towns and tourist resorts across the globe havedemonstrated the inadequacy of the State mechanisms to address this challenge.Serious attempts have been made by Nations to address this challenge by designingcounter terrorism strategies and anti-terror mechanisms. However, most of these aredesigned in a conventional paradigm, which might be effective in a conventional terrorattack. However, there are limitations when it comes to a terror attack of an unconventional nature.

Information technology (IT) has exposed the user to a huge data bank of information regarding everything and anything. However, it has also added a new dimension to terrorism. Recent reports suggest that the terrorist is also getting equipped to utilize cyber space to carryout terrorist attacks. The possibility of such attacks in future cannot be denied. Terrorism related to cyber is popularly known as 'cyber terrorism'.

Definition of Cyber Terrorism

One of the definitions of cyber terrorism states that:

'Cyber terrorism is the convergence of terrorism and cyber space. It is generallyunderstood to mean unlawful attacks and threats of attacks against computers,networks, and information stored therein when done to intimidate or coerce agovernment or its people in furtherance of political or social objectives, Further, toqualify as cyber terrorism, an attack should result in violence against persons orproperty or at rest cause enough harm to generate fear, Attacks that lead to deathor bodily injury, explosions, plane crashes, water contamination or severe economicloss would be examples. Serious attacks against critical infrastructures could beacts of cyber terrorism depending upon their impact. Attacks that disrupt nonessential services or that are mainly a costly nuisance would not'

METHODS OF ATTACKS

The most popular weapon in cyber terrorism is the use of computer viruses andworms. That is why in some cases of cyber terrorism is also called 'computer terrorism'.The attacks or methods on the computer infrastructure can be classified into three different categories.

(a) **Physical Attack:** The computer infrastructure is damaged by using conventional methods like bombs, fire etc.

(b) **Syntactic Attack:** The computer infrastructure is damaged by modifying the logic of the system in order to introduce delay or make the system unpredictable. Computer viruses and Trojans are used in this type of attack.

(c) **Semantic Attack:** This is more treacherous as it exploits the confidence of the user in the system. During the attack the information keyed in the system during entering and exiting the system is modified without the users knowledge in order to induce errors,

Cyber terrorism is not only limited to paralyzing computer infrastructures but it hasgone far beyond that. It is also the use of computers, Internet and information gatewaysto support the traditional forms of terrorism like suicide bombings. Internet and email canbe used for

organizing a terrorist attack also. Most common usage of Internet is by designing and uploading websites on which false propaganda can be pasted. This comes under the category of using technology for psychological warfare.

TOOLS OF CYBER TERRORISM

Cyber terrorists use certain tools and methods to unleash this new age terrorism. These are:

(a) **Hacking:** The most popular method used by a terrorist. It is a generic term used for any kind of unauthorized access to a computer or a network of computers. Some ingredient technologies like packet sniffing, tempest attack, password cracking and buffer outflow facilitates hacking.

(b) **Trojans:** Programmes which pretend to do one thing while actually the are meant for doing something different, like the wooden Trojan horse.

(c) **Computer Viruses:** It is a computer programme, which infects other computer, programmes by modifying them. They spread very fast.

(d) **Computer Worms:** The term 'worm' in relation to computers is a self-contained programme or a set of programmes that is able to spread functional copies of itself or its segments to other computer systems usually via network connections.

(e) **E-Mail Related Crime:** Usually worms and viruses have to attach themselves to a host programme to be injected. Certain emails are used as host by viruses and worms. E-mails are also used for spreading disinformation, threats and defamatory stuff.

(f) **Denial of Service:** These attacks are aimed at denying authorized persons access to a computer or computer network.

(g) **Cryptology:** Terrorists have started using encryption, high frequency encrypted voice/ data links etc. It would be a Herculean task to decrypt the information terrorist is sending by using a 512 bit symmetric encryption.

Budapest Convention

- Came into force on 1st July, 2004.
- The convention is the first international treaty on crimes committed via the Internet and other computer networks, dealing particularly with infringements of copyrights, computer-related fraud, child pornography and violations of the network security. It also contains a series of powers and procedures such as the search of computer networks and interception.
- Its main objective, set out in the preamble, is to pursue a common criminal policy aimed at the protection of the society against cybercrime, especially by adopting appropriate legislation and fostering international co-operation.
- The convention is the product of four years of work by the council of Europe experts, but also be United States, Canada, Japan and other countries, which are not members of the Organization. It has been supplemented by an Additional Protocol making any publication of the racist and xenophobic propaganda via computer networks a criminal offence.

EXISTING COUNTER CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVES

National Informatics Centre (NIC): A premier organisation providing network backbone and e-governance support to the Central Government, State Governments, Union Territories, Districts and other Governments bodies. It provides wide range of information and communication technology services including nationwide communication. NIC is

Network for decentralized planning improvement in Government services and wider transparency of national and local governments.

Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (Cert-In): Cert-In is the most important constituent of India's cyber community. Its mandate states, 'ensure security of cyber space in the country by enhancing the security communications and information infrastructure, through proactive action and effective collaboration aimed at security incident prevention and response and security assurance'.

National Information Security Assurance Programme (NISAP): This is for Government and critical infrastructures. Highlights are:

(a) Government and critical infrastructures should have a security policy and create a point of contact.

(b) Mandatory for organizations to implement security control and report any security incident to Cert-In.

(c) Cert-In to create a panel of auditor for IT security.

(d) All organizations to be subject to a third party audit from this panel once a year.

(e) Cert-In to be reported about security compliance on periodic basis by the organizations.

Indo-US Cyber Security Forum (IUSCSF): Under this forum (set up in 2001) high power delegations from both sides were met and several initiatives were announced. Highlights are:

(a) Setting up an India Information Sharing and Analysis Centre (ISAC) for better cooperation in anti-hacking measures.

(b) Setting up India Anti Bot Alliance to raise awareness about the emerging threats in cyberspace by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).

(c) Ongoing cooperation between India's Standardization Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) and the US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) would be expanded to new areas.

(d) The R&D group will work on the hard problems of cyber security. Cyber forensics and anti-spam research.

(e) Chalked the way for intensifying bilateral cooperation to control cyber-crime between the two countries.

NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY POLICY 2013

National Cyber Security Policy is a policy framework by Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Government of India. It aims at protecting the public and private infrastructure from cyber-attacks. The policy also intends to safeguard "information, such as personal information (of web users), financial and banking information and sovereign data". This was particularly relevant in the wake of US National Security Agency (NSA) leaks that suggested the US government agencies are spying on Indian users, who have no legal or technical safeguards against it. Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (India) defines Cyberspace is a complex environment consisting of interactions between people, software services supported by worldwide distribution of information and communication technology.

Despite the declaration of the policy, India is still not cyber prepared. The policy has also not been implemented till the month of November 2014 (till 21 November 2014). The cyber security challenges in India would increase further and immediate action is required in this regard. The proposed initiatives like National Cyber Coordination Centre and National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) of India could prove useful in strengthening Indian cyber security and critical infrastructure protection in India.

Reason for framing of Policy

India had no Cyber security policy before 2013. In 2013, The Hindu newspaper, citing documents leaked by NSA whistleblower Edward Snowden,

has alleged that much of the NSA surveillance was focused on India's domestic politics and its strategic and commercial interests. This leads to spark furor among people. Under pressure, Government unveiled National Cyber Security Policy 2013 on 2 July 2013.

Vision

To build a secure and resilient cyberspace for citizens, business and government.

Mission

To protect information and information infrastructure in cyberspace, build capabilities to prevent and respond to cyber threat, reduce vulnerabilities and minimize damage from cyber incidents through a combination of institutional structures, people, processes, technology and cooperation.

Objective

Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (India) define objectives as follows:

- To create a secure cyber ecosystem in the country, generate adequate trust and confidence in IT system and transactions in cyberspace and thereby enhance adoption of IT in all sectors of the economy.
- To create an assurance framework for design of security policies and promotion and enabling actions for compliance to global security standards and best practices by way of conformity assessment (Product, process, technology & people).
- To strengthen the Regulatory Framework for ensuring a SECURE CYBER SPACE ECOSYSTEM.
- To enhance and create National and Sectoral level 24X7 mechanism for obtaining strategic information regarding threats to ICT infrastructure, creating scenarios for response, resolution and crisis management through effective predictive, preventive, protective response and recovery actions.
- To improve visibility of integrity of ICT products and services by establishing infrastructure for testing & validation of security of such product.
- To create workforce for 5, 00,000 professionals skilled in next 5 years through capacity building skill development and training.
- To provide fiscal benefit to businesses for adoption of standard security practices and processes.
- To enable Protection of information while in process, handling, storage & transit so as to safeguard privacy of citizen's data and reducing economic losses due to cyber-crime or data theft.
- To enable effective prevention, investigation and prosecution of cybercrime and enhancement of law enforcement capabilities through appropriate legislative intervention.

Strategies

- Creating a secure Ecosystem.
- Creating an assurance framework.
- Encouraging Open Standards.
- Strengthening the regulatory Framework.
- Creating mechanism for Security Threats Early Warning, Vulnerability management and response to security threat.
- Securing E-Governance services.
- Protection and resilience of Critical Information Infrastructure.
- Promotion of Research and Development in cyber security.
- Reducing supply chain risks
- Human Resource Development fostering education and training programs both in formal and informal sectors to support Nation's cyber security needs and build capacity.
- Creating cyber security awareness.
- Developing effective Public Private Partnership.
- To develop bilateral and multilateral

relationship in the area of cyber security with other country. (Information sharing and cooperation)

- Prioritized approach for implementation.
- Operationalization of Policy

Shortcomings

The National Cyber Security Policy 2013 has failed to address numerous issues as per various research and analysis. Some of these issues are:

1. The declared cyber security policy has proved to be a paper work alone with no actual implementation till date.
2. The cyber security trends and developments in India 2013 (Pdf) provided by Perry4Law's Techno Legal Base (PTLB) has listed the shortcomings of Indian cyber security policy in general and Indian cyber security initiatives in particular.
3. Indian cyber security policy has failed to protect civil liberties of Indians including privacy rights.
4. Indian government has blatantly ignored civil liberties protection in cyberspace and e-surveillance projects have been kept intact by the NarendraModi government.
5. The offensive and defensive cyber security capabilities of India are still missing.
6. India is considered to be a sitting duck in cyberspace and cyber security field and the proposed cyber security policy has failed to change this position.
7. Over regulation, ICT Supply Chain risks, absence of adequate testing facilities of electronic equipment, lacks of stress upon international cooperation, etc. are some other concerns that have been raised by the Data Security Council of India.
8. The NCSP's poor drafting and meaningless provisions do not advance the field.
9. In short, India is not at all cyber prepared despite the contrary claims and declared achievements and the cyber security policy is just another policy document with no actual implementation and impact.The cyber security challenges in India would increase further and immediate action is required in this regard.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Certain recommendations are given below:

(a) Need to sensitize the common citizens about the dangers of cyber terrorism. Cert-in should engage academic institutions and follow an aggressive strategy.

(b) Joint efforts by all Government agencies including defence forces to attract qualified skilled personnel for implementation of counter measures.

(c) Cyber security not to be given more lip service and the organisations dealing with the same should be given all support. No bureaucratic dominance should be permitted.

(d) Agreements relating to cyber security should be given the same importance as other conventional agreements.

(e) More investment in this field in terms of finance and manpower.

(f) Indian agencies working after cyber security should also keep a close vigil on the developments in the IT sector of our potential adversaries.

CONCLUSION

There is a growing nexus between the hacker and the terrorist. The day is not far -when terrorists themselves will be excellent hackers. That will change the entirelandscape of terrorism. A common vision is required to ensure cyber security and preventcyber-crimes. The time has come to prioritize cyber security in India's counter terrorismstrategy.

■■■

INTERNAL SECURITY

VARIOUS SECURITY FORCES AND AGENCIES AND THEIR MANDATE

Various Security forces and agencies are entrusted with the task of protecting and ensuring sovereignty, integrity and internal security of India. Entries 1 and 2 of List II- 'State List' – in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'public order' and 'police' are the responsibilities of States whereas, Article 355 of the Constitution enjoins the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

In pursuance of these obligations, Central Government continuously monitors the internal security situation, issues appropriate advisories, shares intelligence input, extends manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments for maintenance of security, peace and harmony without encroaching upon the constitutional rights of the States.

The armed forces, Central Paramilitary forces, Various Central Armed Police Forces and Security agencies in addition with State security forces, help in protecting integrity and Unity of India and maintaining Internal peace and security. "Paramilitary Forces" refers to three organizations which assist the Indian Armed Forces particularly closely and are led by officers of the Indian Army or Indian Navy.

ASSAM RIFLES

Known as 'Friends of the Hill People', Assam Rifles, raised initially as 'Cachar Levy' in 1835, is the oldest Police Force in the country with headquarters at Shillong.

The Force has dual role of maintaining internal security in the States in the North Eastern Region and guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border. The Force works under the operational control of the Army.

Mandate

- Conduct counter insurgency operations in the north-east and other areas where deemed necessary, under control of the army.
- During peace and 'proxy war', ensure security of the Indo-China and Indo-Myanmar borders. During war, rear area security in the TBA.
- Act as penultimate interventionist force of the central government in internal security situation, under the control of army; when the situation goes beyond the control of central paramilitary operations.

SPECIAL FRONTIER FORCE (SFF)

The Special Frontier Force (SFF) was created on 14 November 1962, near the end of the Indo-China War. The Cabinet Secretariat had ordered the raising of an elite guerrilla force composed mainly of Tibetan refugees. Its main goal was to conduct covert operations behind Chinese lines in the event of another Indo-China war.With Warming of Indo-Chinese relations, SFF has moved out of covert operations to various other fields like counter-terrorism, Intelligence Gathering, Combat Air-Control, Close Protection, Training Foreign Military etc.

INDIAN COAST GUARDS

The Coast Guard is the principal agency for enforcement of provisions of all national enactment in force in the maritime zones of India. Its motto is "To protect our ocean and offshore wealth including oil, fish and minerals; To assist mariners in distress and safeguard life and property at sea; to enforce maritime laws

with respect to sea, shipping, poaching, smuggling and narcotics; To preserve marine environment and ecology and protect rare species; to collect scientific data and back-up the navy during war". ICG was established on 18 August 1978 under the Coast Guard Act, 1978. It operates under the Ministry of Defence.

Mandate and activities

- Ensuring safety and protection of the artificial islands, offshore installations and other structure in our maritime zones.
- Providing protection to fishermen and assistance to them at sea while in distress.
- Preservation and protection of our maritime environment including prevention and control of maritime pollution.
- Assistance to the Department of Custom and other authorities in anti-smuggling operations.
- Enforcement of MZI Acts. Initiating measures for the safety of life and property at sea.

CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES-CAPFS

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

CISF is a premier multi-skilled security agency of the Country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse regions, including terrorist and naxal affected areas.

Raised in the year 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 307 units including 59 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 86 Industrial Undertakings. CISF is also one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection and fire safety coverage to 86 Public Sector Undertakings.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

Initially raised as the 'Crown Representative Police' on 27th July, 1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, the force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. The CRPF has become the largest CAPF of the Country. The Central Reserve Police Force is an armed Force of the Union of India, with the basic role of striking reserve to assist the State/ Union Territories in Police operations to maintain law and order and contain insurgency. Its role is that of a catalyst in maintaining law & order, and returns to barracks once this objective is achived. The force is also being used for various police duties in various States.

It is All India in character, both in deployment and in its composition. Due to its unique capability to quickly adapt to various situational requirements, and also, to work in perfect harmony with the State Police, CRPF has, over the years, acquired the distinction of being perhaps the most acceptable Force, by the people and the State administrations.

Mandate

- Crowd control,
- Riot control,
- Counter Military/ Insurgency Operations,
- Dealing with Left Wing Extremism,
- Overall co-ordination of large scale security arrangement specially with regard to elections in disturbed areas,
- Protection of VIPs and vital installations,
- Checking environmental de-gradation and protection of local Flora and Fauna,
- Fighting aggression during War time,
- Participating in UN Peace Keeping Mission,
- Rescue and Relief operations at the time of Natural Calamities.

Rapid Action Force

It is a special anti-riot force which could reach the place of occurrence with the quickest possible speed and deal with communal riot or

riot-like situation in an absolutely objective and non-partisan manner. The RAF was raised by converting 10 existing CRPF Battalions.

Mandate

- To rush to a place of communal incidents with 'Zero response time' and deal with such situations with the dexterity and expertise, to be especially acquired by the Force.
- To render succor to the innocent persons ravaged by riots.

CoBRA Battalions

Battalions of Special Force trained and equipped for counter-insurgency and jungle warfare operations, named as Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) have been raised as a part of the Central Reserve Police (CRPF). These Battalions have been deployed in the LWE affected States. In 2008, the Government approved rising of 10 Battalions of a specialized Force named CoBRA in the CRPF.

Border Security Force

The Border Security Force (BSF) is a Border Guarding Force of India. Established on December 1, 1965, it is charged with guarding India's land border during peace time and preventing transnational crime. It is a Union Government Agency under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs. It is one of many law enforcement agencies of India. It currently stands as the world's largest border guarding force.

Mandate and Activities

Security of Border of India and matters connected therewith:

Tasks of BSF

The tasks of the BSF are divided as follows:

Peace time

- Promote a sense of security among the people living in the border areas.
- Prevent Trans border crimes, unauthorized entry into or exit from the territory of India.
- Prevent smuggling and any other illegal activity.

In the last few years the BSF has, in addition to their duties, been deployed for counter insurgency and internal security duties.

War Time

- Holding ground in less threatened sectors
- Protection of vital installations.
- Assistance in control of refugees.
- Anti-infiltration duties in specified areas.

Border Fencing/Flood Lighting/Roads:

- The concept of border fencing, flood lighting and construction of roads has been introduced with the aim to stop infiltration/ infiltration on the Western and Eastern borders.

ITBP (Him Veers)

ITBP was raised with 4 Service Battalions in the wake of India-China conflict in 1962. It is deployed from the North-Western extremity of Indo-China border from Karakoram Pass to Jechap La covering 3,488 km. difficult mountainous terrains.

Mandate

- Vigil on the northern borders, detection and prevention of border violations, and promotion of the sense of security among the local populace.
- Check illegal immigration, trans-border smuggling and crimes.
- Security to sensitive installations, banks and protected persons.
- Restore and preserve order in any area in the event of disturbance.
- Disaster management in the Hilly areas of Himalayas.

National Security Guard

The National Security Guard (NSG) was set up in 1984 as a Federal Contingency Deployment Force for combating terrorist activities with a view to neutralize the serious threats posed by anti-National elements. They are also assigned the task of providing mobile security protection to designated very high-risk VIPs.

Since its inception, NSG has conducted numerous operations including the operation at Akshardham Temple, Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and Hotel Taj, Hotel Oberoi-Trident and Nariman House in Mumbai during the terrorist attack from 26.11.2008 to 29.11.2008.

Mandate

- The primary task of the Force is to engage and neutralize terrorist threats in specific situations and to undertake counter hijack and hostage rescue missions.
- In addition to its operational tasks, the Force provides training on special commando action, bomb disposal (BD) techniques and VIP security to the personnel of the Armed Force, CAPFs, State Police and Security Force personal of friendly neighbouring countries.
- In Delhi, NSG commandos are kept on alert at fixed locations to meet any national contingency. These commandos are also deployed for special security coverage on occasions of national importance like Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations and also during the visit of foreign dignitaries and Heads of States/ Governments.

Railway Protection Force (RPF)

Mandate as per RPF Act and Railways Act,

- To protect and safeguard railway property, passenger areas and passenger;
- To remove any obstruction in the movement of railway property or passenger area; and
- To do any other act conducive to the better protection and security of railway property, passenger areas and passenger.

Special Protection Group-SPG

The Special Protection Group is used for the protection of VVIPs such as the Prime Minister. Recruits include the Police and the NSG Commandos and they are trained like the US Secret Service. The Special Protection Group provides proximate security to VVIPs and the members of their immediate family. Proximate security includes protection provided from close quarters, journey on foot, road, rail, aircraft, watercraft or any other means of transport, and includes places of functions, engagements, residence, etc. they comprise ring round teams, isolation cordons, the sterile zone, and the rostrum and access control to the person or members of his immediate family. The Special Protection Group, over a period of time, grew both in size as well as in specialization.

Sashastra Seema Bal

The Special Service Bureau (SSB) was set up in early 1963 in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build up the morale and capability of the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the Border. It became a border guarding Force in 2001 under the Ministry of Home Affairs and was rechristened 'SashastraSeema Bal' with an amended charger.

Mandate

- It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders.

National Disaster Response Force–NDRF

NDRF is multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled, high-tech, stand alone force capable of dealing with all types of natural and man-made disasters. Post national calamities in quick succession in the form of Odisha Super Cyclone (1999) and

Gujarat Earthquake (2001) brought about the realization of the need of having a specialist response mechanism at National Level to effectively respond to disasters. This realization led to the enactment of the Disaster Management Act in 2005. The NDMA was constituted to lay down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management.

Role of Mandate

- Specialized response during disasters.
- Proactive deployment during impending disaster situations
- Acquire and continually upgrade its own training and skills.
- Liaison, Reconnaissance, Rehearsals and Mock Drills
- Impart basic and operational level training to State Response Forces (Police, Civil Defence and Home Guards)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AND INVESTIGATION AGENCIES

Intelligence Bureau

The Intelligence Bureau also known as IB is India's internal intelligence agency. Task of the IB is to collect intelligence from within India and also execute counter-intelligence and counter-terrorism tasks. The Intelligence Bureau comprises employees from law enforcement agencies, mostly from the Indian Police Service and the military. In addition to domestic intelligence responsibilities, the IB is particularly tasked with intelligence collection in border areas. All spheres of human activity within India and in the neighbourhood are allocated to the charter of duties of the Intelligence Bureau.

Research and Analysis Wing

Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW or RAW) is India's external intelligence agency. It was formed in September 1968, after the newly independent Republic of India was faced with 2 consecutive wars, the Sino-Indian war of 1962 and the India-Pakistani war of 1965, as it was evident that a credible intelligence gathering setup was lacking. Its primary function is collection of external intelligence, counter-terrorism and covert operations. In addition, it is responsible for obtaining and analyzing information about foreign governments, corporations, and persons, in order to advise Indian foreign policymakers. Until the creation of R&AW, the Intelligence Bureau handled both internal and external intelligence.

National Investigation Agency

The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted under the NIA Act of 2008 as a Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency.

In pursuance of its mandate, the NIA collects, collates and analyses counter terrorism investigation and also shares inputs with the sister intelligence agencies and law enforcement units both at Central and State Government level.

Headquarter – New Delhi

Narcotics Control Bureau-NCB

The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the National Nodal Agency created under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

NCB is also responsible for coordination with various Ministries, other Offices & State/ Central Enforcement Agencies.

The NCB is responsible for implementation of the international obligations under various UN Conventions 1961, 1971, 1988 (to which India is signatory) against illicit trafficking of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

It also provides assistance to concerned authorities in various countries to facilitate universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

Headquarter-New Delhi

Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

The BPR&D was set up in 1970 to identify the needs and problems of police in the country, undertake appropriate research project and studies and to suggest modalities to overcome the same.

It is mandated to keep abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promote the use of appropriate technology in police work.

Over the years, this organization has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality of training in States and Central Government, assisting States in modernization of police forces and correctional administration.

Head Quarter – New Delhi.

National Crime Records Bureau

(NCRB) was set up in 1986 to function as a clearing house of information on crime and criminals including those operating at national and international levels so as to assist the investigators and others by linking crime to the perpetrators, collection and processing of crime statistics and finger prints, coordinate, guide and assist the State Crime Record Bureau and provide training to police officers.

NCRB endeavours to empower Indian Police with information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to enable them to effectively and efficiently enforce the law and improve public service delivery. This is achieved through coordination with Police Forces at National & International levels, up gradation of crime analysis technology and developing IT capability and IT enabled solutions.

Mandate

- To prepare an enabling IT environment- policy framework, guidelines, architecture, best practices for Police Forces throughout the country to improve knowledge based pro-active policing with the use of IT for improving internal efficiency, effectiveness and public service delivery.
- To lead and coordinate development of IT products and build a National Resource Centre of IT solutions for police organizations.
- To create and maintain secure sharable National Databases on crimes, criminals, property and organized criminal gangs for law enforcement agencies and promote their use for public service delivery.
- To obtain, compile analyze and publish the National Crime Statistics.
- To obtain, process and disseminate finger print records of criminals including foreign criminals to establish their identity; promote automation of State Finger Print Bureau and encourage research for the development of Finger Print Science.
- To provide training in IT and Finger Print Science for capacity building in Police Forces.
- To coordinate development of Modern State Crime Records Bureau.
- To interact with Foreign Police Forces to share IT practices and crime information.

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence:

Born out of convention and now a feature of every country's fiscal policy, customs levies and laws have come to occupy a pivotal place in every economy. The importance of customs laws, thus, cannot be over-emphasized; they attempt to regulate allocation of resources within the economy, curb the menace of

Smuggling and in our case also act as a major source of revenue apart from being a potent tool of our overall economic policy. The customs officer by virtue of his location at the point of entry and exit is uniquely positioned to thwart a wide range of offences, having an impact on the economic and social health of

the country. The priorities entrusted to him, however, vary substantially, depending on the level of economic advancement of the country.

In these circumstances, the recognition of the need for a central organization for gathering details of violations of economic laws in a continuous, organized manner so as to devise a strategy to deal with them and to alert the concerned customs formations was felt as early as 1953. This resulted in the setting up of an organization called the Central Revenue Intelligence Bureau in 1953. The organization was charge with the responsibility of developing intelligence on matters connected with anti-smuggling and anti-corruption in the Customs and Central Excise formations all over the country. In retrospect, one Assistant Commissioner and two Superintendents as then provided, was obviously too small a complement of staff. The work done by this small organization, however, brought into sharp focus the urgent need and necessity for an exclusive organization to deal with the menace of violation of fiscal laws. The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence was thus formed in 1957 as a direct result of this.

Mandate

- Collection of intelligence about smuggling of contraband goods, narcotics, under-invoicing etc. through sources of India and abroad, including secret sources.
- Analysis and dissemination of such intelligence to the field formations for action.
- Working out of intelligence by the Directorate officers themselves to a successful conclusion, where necessary.
- Keeping watch over important seizures and investigation cases.
- Association or taking over the investigations which warrant specialized handing by the Directorate.
- Guiding important investigation/ prosecution cases.
- Function as the liaison authority for exchange or information among ESCAP countries for combating international smuggling and customs frauds in terms of the recommendation of the ESCAP conference.
- Keeping liaison with foreign countries, Indian Missions and enforcement agencies abroad on anti-smuggling matters.
- To keep liaison with C.B.I. and through them with the INTERPOL.
- To co-ordinate, direct and control anti-smuggling operations on the Indo-Nepal border.
- To refer cases registered under the Customs Act to the Income Tax Department for action under the Income Tax Act.
- To keep statistics of seizures and prices/ rates etc. for watching trends of smuggling and supply required material to the ministry of Finance and other Ministries.
- To study and suggest remedies for loopholes in law and procedures to combat smuggling.

CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Central Bureau of Investigation traces its origin to the Special Police Establishment (SPE) which was set up in 1941 by the Government of India. The functions of the SPE then were to investigate cases of bribery and corruption in transactions with the War & Supply Department of India during World War II. Superintendence of the S.P.E. was vested with the War Department.

Even after the end of the War, the need for a Central Government agency to investigate cases of bribery and corruption by Central Government employees was felt. The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act was therefore brought into force in 1946. This Act transferred the superintendence of the SPE to the Home Department and its functions were enlarged to cover all departments of the Govt. of India.

The jurisdiction of the SPE extended to all the Union Territories and could be extended also to the States with the consent of the State Government concerned.

The DSPE acquired its popular current name, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), through a Home Ministry resolution dated 1.4.1963. Initially the offences that were notified by the Central Government related only to corruption by Central Govt. servants. In due course, with the setting up of a large number of public sector undertakings, the employees of these undertakings were also brought under CBI purview. Similarly, with the nationalization of the banks in 1969, the Public Sector Banks and their employees also came within the ambit of the CBI.

EMERGENCE OF CBI AS A NATIONAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY

From 1965 onwards, the CBI has also been entrusted with the investigation of Economic Offences and important conventional crimes such as murders, kidnapping, terrorist crimes, etc., on a selective basis.

The SPE initially had two Wings. They were the General Offences Wing (GOW) and Economic Offences Wing (EOW). The GOW dealt with cases of bribery and corruption involving the employees of Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings. The EOW dealt with cases of violation of various economic/ fiscal laws. Under this set-up, the GOW had at least one Branch in each State and the EOW in the four metropolitan cities, i.e. Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, these EOW Branches dealt with offences reported from the Regions, i.e. each Branch had jurisdiction over several States.

WIDENING ROLE OF CBI

As the CBI, over the years, established a reputation for impartiality and competence, demands were made on it to take up investigation of more cases of conventional crime such as murder, kidnapping, terrorist crime, etc. apart from this, even the Supreme court and the various High Courts of the country also started entrusting such cases for investigation to the CBI on petitions filed by aggrieved parties. Taking into account the fact that several cases falling under this category were being taken up for investigation by the CBI, it was found expedient to entrust such cases to the Branches having local jurisdiction.

It was therefore decided in 1987 to constitute two investigation divisions in the CBI, namely, Anti-Corruption Division and Special Crimes Division, the latter dealing with cases of conventional crime, besides economic offences.

The following broad categories of criminal cases are handled by the CBI:

- Cases of corruption and fraud committed by public servants of all Central Govt. Departments, Central Public Sector Undertakings and Central Financial Institutions.
- Economic crimes, including bank frauds, financial frauds, import, Export and Foreign Exchange violations, large-scale smuggling of narcotics, antiques, cultural property and smuggling of other contraband items etc.
- Special Crimes, such as cases of terrorism, bomb blasts, sensational homicides, kidnapping for ransom and crimes committed by the mafia/ the underworld.

CBI MAY INVESTIGATE

- Cases which are essentially against Central Govt. employees or concerning affairs of the Central Govt.
- Cases in which the financial interests of the Central Government are involved.
- Cases relating to the breaches of Central Laws with the enforcement of which the Government of India is mainly concerned.
- Big cases of fraud, cheating, embezzlement and the like relating to companies in which large funds are involved and similar other

cases when committed by organized gangs or professional criminals having ramifications in several States.

- Cases having interstate and international ramifications and involving several official agencies where, from all angles, it is considered necessary that a single investigating agency should be in charge of the investigation.

CENTRAL FORENSIC INSTITUTIONS

Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), CBI

CFSL, CBI, New Delhi is a Scientific Institution under the administrative control of CBI and overall control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

CFSL undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary and Vigilance Departments of Ministers and Undertakings & State/ Central Government Departments.

The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the Investigating Agencies and render expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law through court testimony and evidence.

Services of the scientific experts of this Laboratory are also utilized at the scene of crime throughout India by CBI for detection of physical clues.

Scientists/ experts also impart training to the CBI Investigating Officers and to other trainees of Forensic Science. The laboratory also undertakes R & D work related to art & skill developments in forensic science.

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES (DFSS)

The Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS) is now known as Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS).

It is the nodal agency for Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) located at Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chandigarh entrusted with the task of assisting the Law Enforcement Agencies like Police, CBI, etc. and Judiciary not only in the examination of sensitive crime exhibits, scene of crime visits, training police/ judicial offices and Research & Development work, but also tendering evidence in various Court of Law in respect of cases examined by its Experts.

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU-CFPB

The CFPB is an apex body in the country which co-ordinates, guides, monitors and provides technical support to the State Finger Print Bureau, as well as investigating agencies and International organizations in matters relating to the Finger Print Science.

The Bureau provides expert opinion on references received from various agencies.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

National Counter Terrorism Centre-NCTC:

The National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) is a proposed federal anti-terror agency to be created in India modeled on the National Counterterrorism Centre of the USA. The proposal arose after the 2008 Mumbai attacks aka 26/ 11 attacks where several intelligence and operational failures revealed the need for a federal agency with real time intelligence inputs of actionable value specifically to counter terrorist acts against India. The proposal has however met with much criticism from the Chief Ministers of various states who see this as a means of weakening India's federalism.

Mandate:

Once approved,

- The NCTC will derive its powers from the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967.
- The NCTC will execute counter-terror operations and collect, collate and

disseminate data on terrorism besides maintaining a data base on terrorists and their associates including their families.

- The NCTC has been empowered to analyse intelligence shared by agencies like the Intelligence Bureau and select what it deems suitable.
- It has also been granted powers to conduct searches and arrests in any part of India and will formulate responses to terror threats.

NATGRID-National Intelligence Grid

The Government has set up National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs with a mandate to link data bases for collecting actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats.

NATGRID has been set up to create a facility that improves India's capability to counter internal security threats.

NATGRID is conceived to be frameworks which will leverage information technology to access collocate, analyse, co-relate, predict and provide speedy dissemination.

FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF)

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an inter-government body which sets standards, and develops and promotes policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

The legislative framework dealing with terrorist activities and money laundering for all countries is being continually reviewed by FATF.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION, POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) is a nodal agency for coordinating various Police Communication services in the country and it not only acts as a technical advisor to the Ministry of Home Affairs and State/ Central Police Organisations in all Police Communication related matters but also operates the Inter-State Police Wireless Network through its offices at all State/ UT capitals.

The Directorate also holds the responsibility of the Central Distributing Authority for Cipher documents/ devices being used by State Police Radio Organization.

POLNET: A satellite based all-India Police Telecommunication network namely POLNET has been established. The POLNET provides connectivity to all districts, State Hqrs., And the National Capital. A Web mail server with integrated Database has been installed at POLNET Hub to provide E-mail facility to existing POLNET users. Disaster management Hub has also been set up under POLNET which is fully operational in association with ISRO.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

The National Security Council (NSC) of India is the apex agency looking into the political, economic, energy and strategic security concerns of India. It was established on 19 November 1998, with Brijesh Mishra as the first National Security Advisor.

Members: Besides the NSA, the Ministers of Defence, External Affairs, Home, Finance of the Government of India, and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission are members of the NSC. Other members may be invited to attend its monthly meetings, as and when required.

Organisation: The three-tiered organization of the NSC comprises the Strategic Policy Group, the National Security Advisory Board and a secretariat represented by the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC).

Strategic Policy Group: The Strategic Policy Group is the first level of the three tier organization of the National Security Council. It forms the nucleus of the decision making apparatus of the NSC. The Strategic Policy Group undertakes the Strategic Defence Review,

a blueprint of short and long term security threats, as well as possible policy options on a priority basis.

Joint Intelligence Committee: The Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) of the Government of India analyzes intelligence data from the Intelligence Bureau, R&AW and the Directorates of Military, Naval and Air Intelligence. The JIC has its own Secretariat that works under the Cabinet Secretariat.

National Security Advisory Board: The National Security Advisory Board consists of persons of eminence outside the Government with expertise in external security, strategic analysis, foreign affairs, defence, the armed forces, internal security, science and technology and economics. The board meets at least once a month, and more frequently as required. It provides a long-term prognosis and analysis to the NSC, and recommends solutions and address policy issues referred to it.

National Security Advisor: The National Security Advisor (NSA) of India is a member of the National Security Council (NSC), and the primary advisor to the Prime Minister, the Indian Cabinet and the NSC on internal and international security issues. He is tasked with regularly advising the Prime Minister on all matters relating to internal and external threats to the country, and overseas strategic issues. He receives all intelligence reports and co-ordinates them to present before the Prime Minister.

QUESTIONS ON INTERNAL SECURITY (MAINS)

1. What is insurgency? Critically analyse the effectiveness of insurgencies as strategy to achieve political goals in India. How has India traditionally dealt with such insurgencies? (200 Words)
2. Write a note on the composition and mandate of CRPF. (200 Words)
3. "Instead of trying to keep out companies from one country or the other, the government would do well to create a reporting and monitoring system that will enable security agencies to keep an eye on the activities of these companies, especially when it comes to blocks located close to defence installations" Comment in the light of not granting licences to Chinese companies to invest in certain 'sensitive' sectors in India.
4. Suggest any out of the box solution to deal with Naxalism in India. Where do you think government is failing in dealing with naxals threat? Comment. (200 Words)
5. What is the difference between border and frontier? Highlight the importance of effective management of border security for India. (200 Words)
6. Critically examine the factors that led to Operation Blue star in 1984. What were its consequences? (200 Words)
7. What are the possible applications of 3-D printing in the health and defence sector? Explain (200 Words)
8. Do you support plebiscite in Kashmir to find a peaceful solution for its future? Critically comment. (200 Words)
9. Comment on the current trends in the Maoist movement.
10. What are Various Problems in Peace Settlement in North Eastern Region?

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